THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
(Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week).....25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per Year).....$10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1870. NO. 70.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
One Year (In Issue).....$1 25
In Clubs of Ten.....1 00
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Land Grabbers Already at Work.

Their First Effort Unsuccessful—No More Time to be Wasted in the House—Bill for the Abolition of the Offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral—Rearrangement of Senate Committees—Railroad Commissioners Appointed—The New French Minister Presented—Mr. Motley Going to the Hague—More of Porter's Letters to be Published—The Admission of Georgia to Representation—Feeling Against the Annexation of San Domingo Stronger than Ever—A Delegate to Congress from Indian Territory—Bill to Revive Our Shipping Interests Introduced, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1870.

A Land Grab.

The first thing like a job to come up in Congress this session was a land grab scheme. It was a joint resolution reported in July to extend the time for the completion of a road in Minnesota, and came up in the House in regular order as unfinished business. This is one of those cases where a land grant is in danger of being forfeited by the non-completion of the road within the specified time, and the arguments advanced in its support by Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, and Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, were the usual ones—hard times, faith of the Government, settlements on lands at high prices, necessity for the road, etc. It was rather quick after the strong language of the President's message to push such a bill through, and Messrs. Julian, Ela, Lawrence and Wood, of New York, made strenuous opposition, Mr. Wood on general grounds, and the others on particular features of the bill as well. Mr. Ela offered an amendment providing for a grant of lands to aid the construction of certain proposed railways in New Hampshire, but Mr. Julian said, pass through the best granite section in the country, open up a short, direct line of railroad, and afford cheap and rapid transportation for good stone to Minnesota, and for good lumber to New Hampshire, but the Minnesota people would not give New Hampshire any help. After an hour's debate the joint resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 89 to 85). A motion to reconsider was lost, and the matter was temporarily disposed of by postponing it until next Tuesday after the morning hour, when there will be another struggle, the result of which will probably decide the fate of any similar propositions. If it were an ont and out new grant, and not involving any other interests, in a peculiar way, it would have small chance of success.

Time Wasted.

The House fooled away half an hour over the question of **reseating members.** It was clear, by the viva voce vote, and certainly to the Speaker's count, that the majority was averse to any change; but the discontented would not rest satisfied until a vote had been taken by tellers, and even by yeas and nays. Speaker Blaine made a ruling to-day, if faithfully persisted in, will prevent wasting time. It is to the effect that he would not permit members entitled to the floor to yield their time to others desiring to introduce matter in regular order of business foreign to the subject under consideration.

Abolition of Naval Officers.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill to abolish the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral. It is a copy of the one already passed respecting the grades of General, Lieutenant General in the army, objection was made and Logan answered that he would offer it next Monday. He thinks it will pass without much opposition.

Reconstruction of Senate Committees.

The Senate did not make much of an advance in business during the morning hour had expired Mr. Trumbull moved an adjournment in order to give the committee appointed by the Senatorial caucus time to make the necessary changes in the standing committees. Senator Hamlin has expressed a desire to be relieved from the committee on the District of Columbia, and he will be succeeded by Senator Patterson.

Republican Caucus.

A caucus of the Republican members of the Senate was held this morning, which was largely attended. There was nearly much spirituation as to whether Senator Schurz would attend. That matter was soon settled as the hour for the convening of the caucus arrived, Senator Schurz being almost the first man present. Senator Anthony presided. A committee consisting of Senators Chandler, Conkling, Williams, Rice and Morrill, of Vermont, was appointed to rearrange the standing committees of the Senate. This business transacted, the caucus adjourned.

Railroad Commissioners Appointed.

The President having appointed General G. M. Dodge, of Iowa; Clark Wagoner, of Ohio, and R. J. McElnany, of Missouri, Commissioners of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, instructions have been forwarded to them by the Secretary of the Interior to examine and report in the third section of twenty-five miles of the road and telegraph line of that company.

The New French Minister Presented.

Viscount Treilhard, the new French Minister, was presented to the President to-day by Secretary Fish, in the blue parlor at the Executive Mansion, and presented his credentials, saying he had the honor to place in the hands of the President a letter whereby the Government of National Defense accredited him as its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America. The friendly relations which had long existed between France and the United States, and which it would be his object and all his efforts to maintain, would facilitate the execution of the honorable task confided to him. He entertained the hope that he also would be aided by the kindness of the Federal Government, which he had in times past learned to esteem, and which he had preserved in grateful remembrance. The President replied in a short address, welcoming the Viscount as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France. The Viscount accepts to-day a dinner here in another diplomatic character gave occasion to congratulate him upon his promotion, and he might rest assured that in our intercourse with him we would always bear in mind the interests of our kind relations with his country, and would endeavor to preserve and strengthen them.

Minister Motley

Writes to a friend in this city that he has received an autograph letter from the Queen of Holland, tendering him the use of one of her elegant mansions at the Hague, to enable him to finish his history of the Netherlands. Mr. Motley has accepted the invitation, and will proceed to the Hague as soon as he can turn over his affairs to his Secretary of Legation, in compliance with his instructions from the State Department here.

Lecture on Abraham Lincoln.

J. H. Littlefield delivered an interesting lecture here this evening on his personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln.

More of Porter's Letters to be Published.

Admiral Porter's chances of being confirmed as full Admiral have been greatly damaged by his attempts to repudiate his letters on Grant, and the rumor is to-night that more of the same sort will be brought to light by the late head of the Navy Department. Porter's explanation of his "wicked letter," as published to-day, is looked upon by everybody here as a very weak and unmanly affair, and as doing him more harm than good in a political way.

Judge Goodrich's Death.

Denies that he is to be appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Postal Reforms.

General Farnsworth will make a heavy to carry his postal reforms through the House before the Christmas holidays.

A Growl from New England.

The New Englanders are finding considerable to grumble at in the report of Secretary Belknap, which asks for an appropriation of only $20,000 for repairs at the Springfield armory, while $688,000 is asked for improvements at the Rock Island armory, and equally liberal sums for other arsenals West and South.

Admission of Georgia.

The admission of Georgia is creating considerable interest here, inasmuch as nothing more is required but to admit the Senators and Representatives to their seats. Senator elect Farrow, whose term expires in 1873, is quietly awaiting Congressional action, and thinks the State ought to be admitted at an early day prior to the election which takes place on the twenty-second of this month. Mr. Whitely, who was elected Senator for the short term, expiring on the fourth of March next, is not here, but is at home canvassing for election to the House of Representatives for which he is a candidate. Should the State be admitted, and he be elected, a Representative return here to fill his place in the Senate after the Christmas holidays. The contest between Messrs. Farrow and Whitely, and Gov. Hill and Mr. Miller will require settlement by the Senate before either are admitted. Hill or Miller, it will be remembered, were elected by the Legislature of 1868, but Congress, in special act, declared the legislature revolutionary and its acts null, not binding upon the Federal Government. This was in consequence of a alleged usurpation by disqualified members who maintained their seats in violation of the law, expelling other members, and upon this question of the eligibility of these Senators depends the issue. If Congress maintains its former decision, then Hill and Miller will not be recognized, and Farrow and Whitely admitted. The present Georgia State Senate is in session only for the purpose of confirming or rejecting Governor Bullock's nominations of Commissioners of Election, and the Assembly to be elected does not meet until November next. The question of Foster Blodgett's eligibility for United States Senator for the six years commencing on the fourth of next March is agitating the public mind, particularly as the friends of Attorney General Akerman are pressing him for the position. They hold that Mr. Blodgett's election was void, because it was not had in accordance with the law of Congress providing for election of senators to vacancy existing at the time legally warranting the election of anyone, as the time it was consummated. If this position be correct, and the Republicans carry the State, the contest will be again made, both for the term between Mr. Blodgett and Mr. Akerman. Governor Bullock will throw his entire weight and official patronage for Mr. Blodgett, and those who claim to know assert that he would prefer any other Republican to Mr. Akerman. This will necessarily create a conflict between President Grant and Governor Bullock, and the issue will be determined upon Federal as against State patronage. The contest now before the Senate, between Miller and Hill, and Farrow, and Whitely will be referred to the Judiciary Committee at an early day, and elaborate legal arguments will be presented. The Republicans here assert that they will certainly carry four out of the seven Georgia districts, and perhaps five. The military is only to be used to assist the civil officers and *posse comitatus*.

The San Domingo Matter.

The friends of the San Domingo matter assent that since the message of the President the probabilities of the ratification of the treaty have been materially strengthened. A careful canvass of public opinion to-day shows that if a vote could be at once taken, it would be defeated by a larger vote than heretofore. What may be accomplished by deferring it, however, is difficult to determine, but the opponents and friends of the measure differ widely as to the results of the measure in the future, the former asserting that every day weakens, while the latter insist that time serves only to strengthen the proposition. It has been stated that the message of the President operated to remove many of Mr. Sumner's objections, but this view is entirely unauthorized. Mr. Sumner is radically opposed to the acquisition of San Domingo upon any terms. The enemies of the proposition assert that they are prepared to show up a multitude of jobs involved not creditable to many public men.

Delegate from Indian Territory.

The bill to provide for the election of a delegate to Congress from Indian Territory was introduced to-day by Senator Harlan, its distinctive feature being that the delegate is not to be elected by popular vote, but chosen by a council of delegates from the several tribes.

New Port of Delivery.

A bill to make the city of Leavenworth a port of delivery was proposed to-day by Senator Ross.

Bill to Revive Our Shipping Interests.

Mr. Lynch, of Maine, introduced with several amendments the shipping revival bill, which was referred to the special Committee on Navigation Interests at the closing of the last session. On motion of General Schenck it was referred to the regular Committee on Commerce. The General stated that the Special Committee were agreed that it should take that course. That committee, however, through its chairman, expressed a desire for a conference with the Ways and Means and Commerce Committees, in order to determine upon an acceptable policy.

Mr. Lynch's amendments restrict the drawbacks or rebate to be allowed on imported materials and vessels built for and used in the foreign trade alone, while the equivalent bounty asked on American materials is restricted to vessels of a thousand tons and upwards. If such vessels are built in this country wise trade for more than three months in the year, the owners are to repay the amount of the drawback or bounty allowed. It is intended that the bill is satisfactory to every person who opposes the special features of the original bill, and it is expected the Committee on Commerce will report it back at an early day.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced.

A large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred without debate in the House. Among them were two for the repeal of the income tax, one for the erection of Government buildings on Fall River, one for a building in Covington, and one calling for information concerning the failure of the Pacific Railroads to pay interest on their bonds.

WASHINGTON, December 6.

PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS.

Viscount Treilhard, at noon to-day, in accordance with previous arrangement, called at the Executive Mansion and presented his credentials. They were accepted by the President.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Of the Senate held a briefsession this morning, at which committees were appointed to nominate members of the several standing committees in the Senate.

THE TAX ON GAS.

In response to a letter from Charles Roomel, President of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, of New York, announcing an appeal from the assessment of $28,538 73 for gas sold during the month of October last, upon the ground that the act of 1870 repealing all laws imposing a taxation on sales repeals that on the gas sold, Acting Commissioner Douglass says the liability of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, in common with all gas companies in the country, must be assessed and pay taxes on all gas manufactured, consumed or sold by them is too plain to admit of any question; but if the Manhattan Gas Light Company is of different opinion, and such is the decision of the Court, the Internal Revenue Office will oppose no obstacle except to make such defense before the Court as may be necessary to protect the interests of the Government in the collection of such taxes as Congress has imposed.

MINISTER MOTLEY'S HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS.

In a private letter to a friend here, Minister Motley writes that he has received an autograph letter from the Queen of Holland, tendering him free use of one of her elegant mansions at the Hague, to enable him to complete his "History of the Netherlands." This offer Mr. Motley has accepted, and will proceed to the Hague to commence his literary labors as soon as he receives instructions to turn over his office to the First Secretary of Legation.

THE KANSAS INDIANS.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Kansas Indians cannot alienate their lands without the official sanction of the Secretary of the Interior.

THE REYNOLDS-COOPER CASE.

In the case of Reynolds, of East Tennessee, against Cooper, to recover back property sold to Cooper at Sheriff's sale on a judgment of $25,000 against Reynolds for impressing the person of W. G. Brownlow, now Senator, at the outset of the war, the courts below held that the proceedings in the Brownlow case are void, and that Cooper took no title from the sheriff. The Supreme Court to-day reversed the decision.

THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

Will, as requested, give Mr. Boutwell power to issue $300,000,000 five per cent. bonds, the Secretary having acknowledged his 4½ per cent. bond scheme a failure.

THE FREE SHIP BILL

Proposed at the close of the last session is now on the Speaker's table, and will be sent to the Committee on Commerce. There is now, however, but little disposition apparent to press action on this bill.

THE PORTER LETTER

Is much talked about, and is the sensation of the hour. Grant will hold on to the Admiral's nomination, and so he avowed, unless mutual friends change his mind.

RODERICK R. BUTLER,

Who is charged with committing frauds against the Pension Bureau, has arrived, and was in his seat in the House to-day and busy trying to induce members to shield in preventing his arrest until a committee of Congress can investigate the charge.

SCHURZ.

No disposition is manifested to transfer Senator Schurz from the committees he is now on to those of less importance, and those who say he predicted that he would be ruled out of the party, now find their mistake. There will be a well-organized effort to defeat the confirmation of Admirals Porter and Rowan in the Senate.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Among the awards of the Court of Claims is one of $50,000 in favor of Rothschilds Bros. for the net proceeds of 366 hogsheads of tobacco captured by the United States military forces in Richmond, and sold by the Secretary of the Treasury under adjudication. The total amount of judgments against the United States in suits brought for recovery of the proceeds of captured cotton and cegar is in round numbers $256,000.

MANSFIELD, O

Effects of Monday's Storm—The Free Trade Missionary Again on His Travels.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., December 6, 1870.

Quite a storm of wind, hail and rain, accompanied by lightning and thunder, visited this section yesterday evening. In this city several shade trees were uprooted, chimneys blown down, fences leveled, and other slight damage done. At Salem, Massillon, Canton, Lima, Rochester, Pa., &c., the storm, was quite severe, and some roofs were blown off, at Massillon, one man was killed and another injured. The force of the tornado was spent in about fifteen minutes, though the rain continued for an hour.

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Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, December 6.—Best cattle—Receipts 783 head; market moderately active and prices unchanged; sales of extra at $5@5¼; first quality $4@4 90; second quality $3@3 80; third quality $2@3; and lambs are easily disposed of at fair rates; prices unchanged; sales in lots at $2 25@4; extra $4 90@5 00.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1870.

SENATE.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. HARLAN, to authorize the election of a delegate to Congress from Indian Territory.

By Mr. SCOTT, to repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1870, as continues the income tax after December 31, 1870.

By Mr. FENTON, authorizing the Postmaster General to continue the use in the postal service of the patented device for post marking and more effectual cancellation of postal stamps.

A re-solution was offered by Mr. SHERMAN and adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the regulations prescribed by him for the transportation of goods in bond from foreign countries through the United States to Canada.

In order to complete informally the revision of the Standing Committees the Senate at 12:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Senate bill of last session, extending the time of the construction of a railroad from St. Croix river to the west end of Lake Superior, was, upon motion of Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, taken up. The bill, after discussion, was laid on the table.

Mr LOGAN asked leave to introduce and out upon its passage, a bill abolishing the office of Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Navy, the former at once, and the latter when a vacancy occurs.

Mr. HALE objected.

Mr. LOGAN thereupon gave notice that he would move on Monday next to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The following resolution was offered:

By Mr. ELDRIDGE, calling on the President for information as to stationing Federal troops at Montgomery, Ala., to prevent the Governor from taking possession and entering on the duties of his office, and as to stationing troops at other places without the request of the Legislature or Executive, for the purpose of suppressing domestic violence.

By Mr. BANKS, calling for the correspondence between the Navy department and Rear Admiral Poor, from January to June, 1870 relative to the search of American vessels by the Spanish authorities. Adopted.

By Mr. HALDEMAN, instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the complaints as to the accuracy of the late census, and whether the reliability of it as the basis of representation is thereby affected. Adopted.

The President's message was distributed among the several Committees and the house at 2:15 o'clock adjourned.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

A Woman Burned to Death—Cause, a Coal Oil Lamp Explosion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., December 6, 1870.

A frame house on Landridge street, owned by Owen Lofius, was burned to the ground early this morning, with all the contents. The fire was caused by a lamp exploding, burning Mrs. O'Brien, who was in the house, causing her death in a few hours. The neighbors discovered the fire barely in time to get her out.

THE MESSAGE ACROSS THE BORDER.

The Canadians Scoff at the President's Threats of Retaliation—Americans Free to Navigate the St. Lawrence.

TORONTO, ONT., December 6.—The papers this morning, commenting on the President's message, say in reference to the treatment of Canadian rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence that the President does not found his objections against the action of our government upon the seizure of vessels actually engaged in fishing within the forbidden boundaries, but on seizures and examinations of vessels suspected of violating the regulations of the Canadian Government. He states that while the Canadian act permits such seizures and examinations, the Government has yet been put in force, and is resolved to postpone action until an actual case shall have been given. Whether such seizures and examinations from the necessary police duty of our navy is a question for the government to consider. We need hardly say, however, that if these proceedings are necessary to driving out intruders from our waters, the law ought to be enforced, whatever objections may be made by the American Government. The threat of retaliation which the President holds out that Canadian vessels will be refused admission to American ports and the bonded system, as it affects the passage of Canadian merchandise through the United States will not have the slightest effect on preventing the assertion of the just rights of Canada in the waters of the gulf. The fact that Canadian vessels entering American ports is quite insignificant. The passage of the bonded system might cause some inconvenience to individuals in Canada, but is enormously to the benefit other parties, and the chief injury would fall upon the American transportation lines. President Grant may make measures of coercion whenever he likes. He will find no sense in the people of Canada to waive their claims one jot or tittle. The President asserts the right of the United States to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. It is hardly worth while to dispute this claim, but the rights the American people may possess in the navigation of the river, historically, are dependent upon the canals along its banks. Whenever a request has been made to permit the passage of an American vessel through the river, it has always been granted, and the President can hardly allege therefore that the eight States on the Lakes of which he makes so much, have been seriously injured by the denial of his claim. It is in coming up the river, we beg to inform His Excellency, that the trouble arises. Perhaps he has never made a trip from Kingston to Montreal, and we assure him that without the use of our canals the Americans would obtain wonderfully little advantage from the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Province of Cibras in Arms Against Race—The Reported Defeat of Cabral Confirmed—Arrival of Rear Admiral Poor, from January to June, 1870 relative to the search of American vessels by the Spanish authorities. Adopted.

Message—All Quiet in Hayti—The Crops in Porto Rico.

SAN DOMINGO, November 25.—Haytiens report the Province of Cibras in arms against Baez. It is reported that the pretended defeat of Cabral was on the contrary a victory. Baez left the Capital on the 17th for the southern portion of the Republic.

Hahn has issued a decree ordering that State warrants shall pass for their face value, and should they suffer a discount the loss would be taken at the Treasury only for the price at which they have been purchased. This measure produced discontent among merchants who were speculating on the warrants. The people are quiet, and Lilly head of cattle. Heavy rains are falling throughout the State.

At Cincinnati yesterday the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the recent theatre fire gas building disaster ascribes their death to the action of the wind. No blame is attached to any one. The Richmond Gas Light Company to-day donated two thousand dollars to the families of the dead.

In an altercation at St. Louis, yesterday morning, between Hugh Quigg, formerly an employee on the towboat Ranney, and Frank Brown, an engineer in the employ of the Eagle Packet Company, the latter shot the former, inflicting a fatal wound. Brown gave himself up.

Dennis McCoy, an old citizen, was found dead yesterday morning in an alley near Fourth street, Cincinnati. He is supposed to have died from congestion of the brain.

The ship Martha Booker, from Philadelphia from Bremen with a full load of petroleum, is high and dry aground at the mouth of the Schuylkill and must discharge cargo to get off.

Sir Charles Bright's cable expedition has arrived at St. Thomas. They will lay the cable from there to Puerto Rico and thence to Jamica.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH

The St. Louis *Republican* of yesterday morning has an account of how a prominent and wealthy citizen, Gen. G. A. Russell, was robbed of $4,700 on Sunday night by a notorious cyprian.

The agents of the Cromwell steamship line, at New Orleans, announce that the steamer General Meade was spoken off Key West on the 24 instant, by the pilot boat Invincible, which reported that the crew of the Manhasset had been picked up.

Hon. Jeremiah Sullivan, Judge of the Criminal Court at Madison, Indiana, died suddenly of heart disease last night. He held court yesterday as usual.

A Salt Lake telegram, of yesterday, says: "The following has been received by telegraph from Niphi, Utah, on the 5th: Two men named Richard Soper and Antoine Vaniardie, have been arrested, charged with committing rape on their step-daughters, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen years old, both men having married women who had children. The prisoners made a full confession of their guilt, and while being conveyed to prison during the night, they gave a yell, and springing out of the wagon ran away, the guard firing at them without effect to stop, which they paid no attention to, when the guard fired and brought them down. The prisoners will be tried by the Mormon Court."

The American fishing schooner Womphusk, which was seized on the 27th of June last for violating the treaty of 1818, and the fishing laws, and which, during the Fenian raid, the admiralty Court at Halifax, N. S., was forfeited, together with her stores and cargo.

The investigation into the murder of Benj. Howard, an old man aged seventy years, at Westport, Mass., has led to the arrest of Chas. Cliff, a colored boy fifteen years of age, who confessed the murder, and implicated John Pettis, a boy about his own age. The officers are on the track of Pettis. After murdering the man the boys robbed the body of about sixty dollars.

Arigena advices to the 20th of November say: The mail itary wagon road from Prescott to New Mexico has been completed, and many Texan families are arriving of late. The Apache Indians have been pacified, and that large band of Apaches, fully armed, attacked the settlement of Walnut Grove, on the Hassayampa river, but ran off with a small portion of cattle. Heavy rains are falling throughout the State.

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During a violent wind storm at St Louis Monday several houses in process of erection were blown down, greatly blown down, involving considerable loss. A number of fences, chimneys, &c., were also blown down.

POLITICAL.

SALT LAKE, December 6—In answer to a press dispatch from Washington, his friends here desire to say that Governor Vaughn's administration is fully sustained and indorsed by the people. He is actively, quietly and rigidly enforcing the laws, and firmly maintaining the supremacy of the Government. Many prominent officials and Federal officers have written to Washington, asking for his speedy confirmation, lest delay now would be construed into a Mormon victory.

Shooting Affray in Petroleum Center—A Man Probably Fatally Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 1, 1870.

Last night at twelve o'clock a shooting affray occurred in a "free and easy" on Washington street. A man named Casey and one Porter had a quarrel, Casey ordered Porter to leave him heavily. Porter, while down, drew a revolver and fired two shots at Casey, both taking effect, one in the left shoulder and neck, and the other seriously wounding him in the loin on the left side. Casey is supposed to be fatally wounded. Porter escaped.

Trial of Brentlinger, the Wife Murderer.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

LIMA, O., December 6, 1870.

To-day was set apart by the Court for the trial of Andrew Brentlinger, charged with murder here October 29th. The crowd in attendance interesting that the case will be a very lengthy one. Two days were spent in empanelling a jury, which was finally accomplished after exhausting the panel of thirty-six and some eight others. The trial will proceed to-morrow.

Hurricane at Canton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., December 6, 1870.

A terrible hurricane passed over this city yesterday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, unroofing the houses near it, and blowing down several chimneys. No lives were lost. The gale was accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning, and lasted about fifteen minutes.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE WAR.

THE LATE BATTLES.

The Prussians Capture St. Jean.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL DUCROT

Communication with Central France Severed.

THE BLACK SEA IMBROGLIO.

Bismarck Favors a Friendly Discussion with England.

[By a dispatch from the Agent of the Western Associated Press in New York, dated at 1:45 this morning, we are informed that no dispatches of yesterday's date had been received.—ED. COM.]

ENGLAND.

Some Account of the Late Fighting Around Paris—Speculations as to the Duration of the Siege.

The London *Times* of the 3d inst. *Tribune* correspondent writes from Versailles on the 1st: The German loss in the storie at Stains was inconsiderable. The shells fell at greater range than was believed, the forts could scarcely reaching beyond Mont Morency. The whole range was 6,500 metres. At Epinay the French made a rush at three in the afternoon, and surprised a battalion of the Seventy-first. Under a heavy fire from Briche the French simultaneously burst out from Fort St. Denis, and a gunboat coming down the stream swept the banks clear of German forces, and landed a force at Epinay, occupying the houses near the river and west of the village. The French were in overwhelming numbers. The Germans fell back fighting, and evacuated the village. Reinforcements arriving from St. Gratien, the French barricaded Epernay. The Germans sent the whole of the Fifteenth Brigade, the Seventy-first and Thirty-first Regiments, six battalions in all, to retake the village. This force advancing rapidly, the French were driven out, but two hours the Germans o'clock & temporary bond was executed returnable in the United States Circuit Court today, Senors Aldama and Delmonte becoming sureties. The General, accompanied by his counsel and bondsmen, appeared in court this morning, and renewed their bond for appearance for trial at the February term. Court warrants are out for the arrest of a number of other prominent Cubans.

PARQUALE BLIGNOLI

The celebrated tenor, has brought suit in the court of Common Pleas to recover damages from the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company, for injuries received while traveling on their road. He asks $20,000.

COLLISION.

At twelve o'clock last night a collision occured off Woodlands between the steamers Empress of the Charleston Line, and Isaac Bell, of the Old Dominion Line. Both were badly injured, and one of the crew of the Isaac Bell was killed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Venezuelan War—The Triumph of the Guzman Party Conceded—The Siege of Carseas—Price of Provisions—Affairs in Paraguay, &c., &c.

MONTEVIDEO, November 6.—Guacho, leader of the Aparicio forces, having outgeneraled both Suarez and Carabello, defeating them in detail at Casavallo and Corrallita, having at the latter place compelled Carabello to treat for capitulation. After agreeing to an armistice, the Blanco forces retired a mile. A Colorado Chief stole away, under cover of darkness, forfeiting his word of honor, to Paysander city, bordering on Uraguay river, losing all his trains and artillery and by demoralization his remaining force. Suarez pushed forward with all his force to support Paysander and Aparicio, and with his colleagues manoeuvered so that the Colorado leaders were left unmolested. Blanco's army, numbering 7,000 men, then marched two hundred miles and made their appearance at the town of La Union, three miles from this city, very unexpectedly on the 24th inst., to lay siege to the capital, left to their combinations isolated and unsupported by the Colorado armies. This city is now defended by 3,500 men, who are armed with needleguns, Spencer and Remington rifles. Consul Pickett is living at his post in both sides, and quite large numbers are killed on each side daily.

A loan for $2,500,000 has been contracted with the house of Lazard Freres, of Buenos Ayres, but the late battle it is likely to prove a failure. The Blanco party have protested against the said monthly loans that in the event of their coming into power, they will not recognize the debt.

The effects of the siege is being felt in the enhanced prices of all articles of daily consumption. Meat which was 4 cents per pound last month now sells at $1.36; milk formerly costing four cents is now worth fifty cents per quart. Advices from New York Oct. 18th, quoting Buenos Ayres and Montevideo gold at par to twenty-four and a-half cents caused an advance of prices here and an unexpected activity in shipments to New York, which are now unusually large. There is now purchased and afloat at this port, and the Plate, about $3,000,000 in gold, the value of these heavy purchases the prices in New York will probably decline January next.

Nine hundred Paraguayan exiles in this place has been quiet. The provisional government, elected by the people, has been busy of late framing of a new national charter and the election of a new Government. The assembly is to be elected, after considerable debate, a bill granting religious free dom, but it has excited the ire of the Catholic clergy, and the President of Paraguay have been chosen by petition for the repeal of the law. Senor Gill Gimes are interrogated. The country is fast settling into order and comparative prosperity. Fortunato Flores has been appointed Consul of this place to Europe.

CARACAS, November 25, via HAVANA, December 6.—General Venancio, of the Guzman party, has captured Coro after seven days' fighting. General Crespo is marching on Maracaibo. A revolutionary fleet is cruising off Puerto Cabello, without coal, and some of them are partly disabled. The triumph of Guzman is now considered an established fact. The steamer Virginia is still at Puerto Cobello. It is rumored she is about to be purchased by the Venezuelan Government, and in that case Crespo will be unable to leave. The Venezuelan war vessel Orient has gone to St. Thomas for repairs.

THE ATHLETES.

Wrestling Match at Titusville for the Championship of America and $10,000 a Side—McLaughlin the Winner.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial:

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 6, 1870.

The wrestling match between J. H. McLaughlin, of Titusville, and J. J. Benjamin, of Washington, for the championship of America and the championship of America, came off in this city to-night at the Corinthian Hall, before a large and enthusiastic audience. The first set-to was a draw for McLaughlin, by a "grape-vine lock" at his opponent. The second set-to was a draw for Benjamin by an "inside twist" on his opponent. At this point the referee declared the match a draw, and brought Professor Morse in the welcome intelligence that the match was "no contest." Among the Rifled was Gen. La Charlere, and Gen. Herron was in the audience. Gen. Soonitz, in his report, says the troops who attacked the Fenchel were 8 Saxons and 3 Wurtenburgers. Their numbers exceeded 100,000. Their loss must have been extraordinary, for the next day the dead were piled and burned. The Prussian loss was moderate. Wrangle's division suffered most. The Prussians found nine cannon of the American Battalion before Amiens.

[Signed] "WILHELM."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russell's Russian Hangs Fire.

LONDON, December 6.—Earl Russell's mission hangs fire. Bismarck is willing to discuss in a friendly tone with England, but makes no pledges.

A correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg on Monday: The Government forbids a national subscription for the Black Sea fleet, portion of the fleet will be built during the year, and because the Government is paying all land and naval expenses. The Moscow nobility have prescribed an address of thanks to the Emperor for Prince Gortschakoff's circular, and for the fact that Russia is not engaged in compulsory military service, declaring themselves ready to serve in the fleets and army for the defense of the integrity of Russia.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 6, 1870.

WILL THAT CHICKEN HATCH?

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Mail* says: "I do not think the next House will show anything like the decided leaning to a Free Trade policy I notice some papers indicate. Their calculations are born of hopes, but not of knowledge. What the opposition seem to have gained is a determination to adjust and reduce the present duties, perhaps merely to the level Mr. Brooks puts as a desirable limit—25% per cent. When it comes to getting into the details of the matter, I guess to adopt the principle that duties must be discriminating, that is, a tax on articles from Portland via Hopedale, New Philadelphia, Canal Dover, Wooster, Monroeville, Crestline, Galion, Bucyrus, Upper Sandusky, Findlay, Defiance, Napoleon, Toledo, Fremont, Sandusky, Norwalk, Wakeman, Ravenna, Akron, Cleveland, Painesville, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Erie, Girard, Fairview, North East, Ripley,

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1870.

It is understood that SENATOR THURMAN wishes not to be considered on the list of Democratic aspirants for the Presidential nomination, and that he has signified to the editor of the organ of the Young Democracy in New York that the keeping of his name before the public is personally distasteful to him. It is reported that he favors Mr. CHASE.

THE proposed Reform tariff lays an impost on only one metal—tin. This was doubtless done in ignorance of the discoveries in Missouri, and will be changed, lest the tax of twenty five per cent. *ad valorem* shall tend to develope the production of tin in this country. For, of course, it will never do to promote the advancement of any American interest that will compete with British traders.

IN the COMMERCIAL, yesterday, were given in full, in addition to the President's message, the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Superintendent of the Currency, besides the usual amount of other reading matter. The message was all that our contemporaries could do, and a morning journal which boasts how much better off it is out than though it were in the Western Press Association, in order to do that, had to wait till past midnight for a copy of the first edition of the COMMERCIAL containing the message. We have long since found that in the matter of making newspapers talking is one thing and performance quite another.

OUR information from Washington is that the Third-Party-Revenue-Reform Movement has died with the effort of coming into existence. In the first place, no Republican cooled be found to take the Speakership from the combination. Then the Democrats cooled od; and finally the plan blew up, just at the moment it was expected the prospect would be brightest. Still the Democrats will doubtless receive recruits from the Reformers whenever, by acting together, anything can be made for Free Trade. But so far as original expectations are concerned, they have suffered from an untimely blast; and the President's message is not likely to produce any improvement.

THE New York *Evening Post* publishes its model for a tariff that shall not "protect" anything American. This tariff, it calculates, will provide $122,695,000, but as the necessary expenses of the Government are $187,000,000 in excess of this amount, the *Post* evidently desires to raise the bulk of the national receipts by internal revenue and direct taxation. Workingmen will be pleased to know that $78,600,000, according to this Free Trade tariff, is to come from their sugar, molasses, tea and coffee. They will rejoice in the revenue reform which permits them to pay 25 cents more per pound for their tea, 5 cents more for their coffee, 8 cents more per gallon for their molasses and 3 cents more per pound for their sugar.

THE Chicago *Republican* has a sensational Washington telegram that Hon. N. B. JUDD has devised a plan of some interest to the nation at large, though having more to do with Illinois politicians. Chief Justice CHASE, it is said, is to resign and get ready to run for President in 1872; Senator TRUMBULL is to be appointed to succeed him, and the Illinois Legislature is to elect N. B. JUDD Senator in TRUMBULL'S place. Then the representative at large from Illinois will be abolished, and Chicago will be given another Congressional district, from which Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL is to be elected. The abolition of the district at large will remove a great objection to General LOGAN'S election to the Senate to succeed YATES, and as this is all to be done this winter, why everybody is to be made happy at once by Mr. JUDD'S little game. Of course this is a true story, but we fancy that there will be weary waiting before it is verified.

LESS satisfactory reading than the dispatches concerning the war in France have for some time afforded it would, we suppose, be difficult to find. Military operations go on in several places and, we may believe that the work of organizing and arming troops proceeds among the French with a good deal of energy. We hear also of the *francs-tireurs*. But with the single exception of the repulse of VON DER TANN, some time ago, there has been nothing achieved by the French much to relieve the monotony of disaster, which the world associates with their arms. Recent German movements and French failures makes it quite certain that Paris may not look for relief from the Army of the Loire, or any other, and as surrender must be compelled by starvation before very long, it does not seem that the conclusion of hostilities can be far away. This is probably the hope of the Germans, and we hear of the accumulation of stores for the benefit of the hungry Parisians when they shall make up their minds to take food from their enemies.

ADMIRAL PORTER, on reflection, is not prepared to deny that he wrote the letter speaking contemptuously and unjustly of General GRANT, in 1865, which has just found its way into print. He presumes that he may have written it, but is unable to tell how he came to do such a thing; for, as far as he can now recollect, he entertained no such opinions concerning the General as are therein expressed. It seems to us that the Admiral would do better to avow squarely that he wrote the letter, and that it expressed the opinions he then entertained—opinions which he has since abandoned for those of quite a different character. But his explanation, or equivocation, equally with the letter itself, is characteristic; and, taken together or separately, they afford good grounds for permitting the writer to take an airing at sea, without the rank of admiral, if the country has any service of the kind for him. We don't think those who know both sides of PORTER are greatly astonished at the development, nor would they be, should there be others still.

THE resolution which Judge KELLY has prepared, and intends to press to a vote in the House of Representatives, will find extensive favor with the country, even though the House should not adopt it. The proposition to abolish as speedily as possible the entire internal revenue system, to which should be added the income tax, is a proposition to relieve the business of the country of a great weight, and throw off its greatest burthen. The President, in his message, refers hopefully to the early abolition of internal taxation, and Judge KELLY'S resolution seems to be a practical application of the doctrine of the Message. It is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the internal revenue system, which was created as a war measure to provide for extraordinary expenses, and the continuance of which involves employment at the cost of millions of dollars annually of an army of assessors, collectors, supervisors, detectives, and other officers previously unknown, and requires the repeal at the earliest day consistent with the maintenance of the faith and credit of the Government of all stamps and other internal taxes, and that properly adjusted rates shall be retained on distilled spirits, tobacco and malt liquors, so long as the legitimate expenses of the Government require the collection of any sum for internal taxes."

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN is about the only confessed Democratic Presidential candidate at the present moment. His reliance is Tammany Hall, whose reliance is fraud and corruption. We ought to say, perhaps, that Erie FISK is his lieutenant—master would probably be more correct. And if there is in the country another individual whom an honest man would hesitate long about countenancing, it is this same FISK. Here we have the elements of the HOFFMAN broth which is being brewed in sundry kitchens established in different quarters of the country. The HOFFMAN scheme probably presumes more on the honesty and intelligence of the people than any ever devised even by Tammany Hall. This excess is probably due to the accession of FISK, whose Erie management is on a par with the average morality and patriotism of the Hoffman school of politics. The elevation to which HOFFMAN owes his doubtful distinction has been through fraud and corruption, whereby the honest voters of the City of New York were completely overlaid by a vote manufactured by the tools employed by Tammany Hall. The proposition to transfer this description of tactics to the White House, and establish Tammany Hall and Erie there will probably at first not strike the Democracy of other States favorably; whether they can be whipped into acquiescence remains to be seen.

WE are not surprised to hear that the proposition laid down in General GRANT'S Message, that every voter has a "right to vote just once," and that to insure the free exercise of this right will be one of the objects to which the administration will devote itself, is warmly applauded by those who do not fear the people. It is unquestionably one of the most alarming features of our politics that in so many places real voters experience so much difficulty, while the machinery for double and quadruple voting works to a charm. The purity of the ballot-box, formerly a sentiment, because it was so seldom corrupted, has become a matter of practical and prime importance, since to corrupt it has come to be a deliberate purpose, in the success of which a great party, as the Democratic party in New York, manages to maintain a majority. We are not going to insist, however, that this description of corruption is confined to that State or city, or that Tammany Hall is the exclusive operator in the business. It is impossible to close one's eyes to the corruptions which surround and enter the ballot box in more than one city and State. The tactics invented by Tammany Hall, whereby the honest vote is lost in the flood of dishonest voting, and whereby leaders manipulate the ballots and returns after the people have gone through the form of voting, are not confined to New York city. It is the sort of thing the knowledge and practice of which are readily learned in different parts of the country, and out of it has grown an evil of fearful magnitude. General GRANT has done well to recognize it. To cure it will prove a great undertaking; but the declaration of his intention to do what is in his power to insure to every elector the privilege of voting "just once" will be applauded by all who estimate the right at its proper value. If, when every real voter has voted "just once," there were to be an honest canvass, the elections in many places would be affairs quite different from what they are. The subject is every way worthy of the serious attention of Congress.

THE ROMAN QUESTION IN AMERICA.

On last Sunday evening a protest by Dr. MANNING, Archbishop of Westminster, against the Italian occupation of Rome, was read in all the Catholic Churches under that dignitary's jurisdiction. It is affirmed that the occupation of the Holy City—

"Violates all the rights on which the sovereignty of States is based and all the laws by which the several possessions of the Church are granted."

The protest also says:

"It is enough to affirm that in the case of the violent deposition of the sovereign of Rome no cause exists. He holds a right of sovereignty not derived from Kings or peoples. His sovereignty is not at their disposal. It is not in their possession. He holds it in behalf of all nations and of the whole Christian world."

Thus it appears that the people who happen to be born under the temporal sway of the Pope are absolutely without remedy against any measure of oppression to which they may be subjected. No doubt, Dr. MANNING is fully competent by ability, intelligence and position to declare what is sound doctrine concerning the subject.

Besides, we know that, he merely reaffirms a doctrine which has all the weight and authority that can be derived from Catholic antiquity and consent. The Archbishop perceives in the overthrow of the Papal throne "the deadliest blow to all Christian kings." "The deposition of the Sovereign Pontiff," he says, "is not so much the deposition of a person as of a principle. It is Christian sovereignty, Christian legislation and Christian government that have been dethroned and dissolved in the person of PIUS the Ninth."

There can be no doubt that the views thus expressed by Dr. MANNING are held by a very large proportion of English, Irish, French and German Catholics in Europe. It would seem, likewise, that they command pretty general assent among the adherents of the same faith on this side of the Atlantic. On the same evening on which Dr. MANNING'S protest was published in England, meetings, numerously attended, were held in New York, Philadelphia, and perhaps in other great American cities, for the purpose of denouncing the action of the Italian Government and of expressing sympathy for His Holiness in affliction. To the address to the Pope voted by the New York assembly some interest attaches, from the fact that it is believed to have been written by Mr. CHARLES O'CONNOR. This address denounces the sacrilegious violence which has assaulted and brought under captivity the sacred persons" of His Holiness, "entitled by divine right to complete liberty in the exercise of his sublime office, and by the most perfect of human rights to civil princedom a necessary safeguard and bulwark of that liberty." It also alleges "violation of a right which we, as Catholics, possess of being governed by a chief completely exempted from, and independent of all civil authority." The protest adopted by the Philadelphia meeting, a vast assembly of 30,000 men, was drawn up by Mr. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, and is of like tenor. It declares that "no ruler in the world holds his temporal authority by titles strong or more venerable than the Holy Father." At both these meetings, eloquent speeches were delivered, in only one of which so far as reported, is there the slightest reference to the rights and liberties of the Italian people, or any mention of the familiarly known abuses and fearful oppression by which the sacerdotal government brought on its overthrow. As intimated, a single speaker did say that he thought the Roman *plebiscite* ought to be respected, but a sentiment so just and generous called forth no response from the audience. It was a mere eccentricity, a striking characteristic of the proceedings in both the cities was the contempt for facts apparent. This was especially manifest in the treatment meted out to VICTOR EMANUEL. Epithets, violent and coarse, were applied to him, and he was held responsible for measures, which, as all the world knows, he has been literally forced to adopt for the rescue of his crown and, in all likelihood, to save the life of the Pope. According to one orator, neither the English invasions of Ireland, nor the annexation of Silesia, nor the partition of Poland, nor the oppression of Greece, can compare in enormity with the recent acts of the King of Italy. The formal and repeated declaration by the Italian Government of its purpose to respect the independence of the Pope and to unite with other powers in placing it upon an inviolable foundation, was utterly ignored at these meetings, while, in flat contradiction of notorious facts, it was denied that any solid reasons exist why the Italians should desire to make Rome the center of their unity. One gentleman, somewhat distinguished as a scholar, even said "he did not know whether Rome had ever been the capital of Italy." The long domination of the Papal See was amply dwelt upon as a foundation for existing rights; but the fact, illustrated in thousands of pages of Catholic history, that for many centuries the Popes have been the source of the divisions and the miseries of Italy, was not alluded to.

The ground of general interest in these meetings is their evident purpose. The greater excommunication already issued against VICTOR EMANUEL and his supporters, is to be followed up and sustained by the common sentiment of the Catholic world. It is hoped to frighten and deter them from fulfilling their purpose by the pressure of universal odium and abhorrence. There may also be some hope of prompting foreign powers again to interpose in the regulation of Italian affairs. We may trust that such intervention will not be again allowed. It remains, however, to be seen.

AN important decision, in reference to the power of States to levy taxes on the transportation of freight and passengers through them, was recently delivered by Justice STRONG in the United States Circuit Court, District of Delaware. The Legislature of Delaware, on the 8th of April, 1869, passed an act imposing a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. upon the actual cash value of every share of the capital stock of every railroad and canal company incorporated by such State or doing business in it; in addition there was levied a tax of three per cent. upon the net earnings of such railroad or canal company, from all sources whatever; and a third tax of $100 per year for the use of every locomotive engine in whole or in part to such company, of $25 for every passenger car, and of $10 for every freight car and truck. Mr. WILLIAM MINOT, Jr., of Massachusetts, a stockholder of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, brought suit against that company to obtain an injunction to prevent the payment of each and all of these taxes. In regard to the first two, Justice STRONG refused the injunction, deciding the tax on capital stock and net earnings to be constitutional. He granted the injunction in regard to the tax upon the locomotives, passenger and freight cars and trucks, saying:

"The case, in any view of it, decides that a State cannot, directly or indirectly, tax persons for passing through or out of it. That is enough for the case I have before me. The Delaware statute of April 6 1869, does indirectly levy a tax upon both persons and property for transit through the State, into it and out of it. It is, therefore, in my opinion, so far in conflict with the Constitution of the United States."

GEN. BUTLER, on his way to Washington, spent a day in New York. An intelligent correspondent says:

"He was closeted the greater part of the day with a number of prominent politicians, with reference, it is understood, to such future arrangements as will bring him before the country as a Presidential candidate on the Alabama claims platform, strengthened by a Cuban-annexation plank; and possibly by another, favoring the absorption of Mexico. As I wrote a few days ago, this idea will take form and substance at a public meeting, to be held here as soon as the gentleman from Massachusetts names the time."

To the above it may be added, that steps have been taken in the South to give certain States to Gen. BUTLER in the next national Convention, and his friends profess that they are receiving much encouragement.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The prime cost in Chicago of making whisky with corn, at 55 cents per bushel, is 88 cents a gallon, tax included. As this does not include any charge for rent, or interest on capital, or allowance for permanent expenses when the still is not in operation, or for railroad transportation, it is hard to see what profit there is in the market price of 95 to 98 cents.

In 1859 Yokahama, Japan, had scarcely an existence, and its small trade was controlled by the Dutch. Now, seventy-five or one hundred vessels are commonly in port, small ferry steamers are constantly flying to and fro from Yeddo, besides numerous coaches, while a telegraph has just been started and a railway is in construction. Then, little more than foreign medicines were in native use; now, all articles of foreign merchandise abound, while the foreign dress and style of house building are being adopted by the natives. Two extensive foundries and many docks have been built, and the tailors at Yeddo, and beyond, use American sewing machines. The advance in educational interests is still greater, and all this is due to Commodore Perry's expedition.

M. D. Conway writes from London that there can be little doubt that Christianity is crumbling away in England, and quotes from Spurgeon's last sermon that "The Church of England seems to be eaten through with sacramentarianism, but nonconformity appears to me to be almost as badly riddled with philosophical infidelity. Through and through, I believe, the very heart of England is honeycombed with a damnable infidelity which dares still to go into the pulpit, and call itself Christian."

Among the arguments in favor of organizing the Forty-second Congress in March is the fact that with a Speaker elected to sign warrants for pay and mileage, members could get their pay monthly, but with the House unorganized they would have to wait some months before they could draw a cent.

An incident of travel near Louisville, Ky., was the stopping of a stage coach the other day by two men, who relieved the passengers of several hundred dollars.

Except Mark Twain's and Bret Harte's books, volumes not on law or mining have a poor sale on the Pacific slope, and the bigger a book the better it will sell, for Californians despise a volume costing less than $7 50.

According to the Des Moines *Register*, Dr. North, the anatomy demonstrator in the Iowa State University, has recently been in Chicago and made arrangements for a daily supply of nice, fresh dead bodies for the dissecting table. He saw, it is said, a score of professors on the same errand, and they did not half exhaust the supply which murderings, drownings, suicides, mantraps, casualties, and other features of Chicago life gave the "anatomy merchants" in that city.

There is an error somewhat prevalent that the Catholic Church having once obtained control of any real estate, never sell it. A. T. Stewart has bought the St. Ann's church property in New York for $150,000.

The *Press* is not well pleased that the meeting in Philadelphia in the interest of the American Steamship Company should have been all talk and no money. It says that "the paltry subscription of fifteen hundred dollars from each of the two hundred Vice Presidents would have secured the whole amount, and it might have been done in a quiet and businesslike way, without producing abroad the impression that the effort shook the financial centers of Philadelphia."

The best mines in Nevada and California are now in the hands of English capitalists, whose operations in that region are constantly increasing, and succeed where Americans fail, because they work for moderate profits, instead of for pushing up the stock to a high price.

In Manitoba, Governor Archibald receives $7,000, gold, a year for governing 12,000 half-breeds—men, women and papooses—all told. He has a chief justice, secretary, treasurer, attorney general (a Tombs lawyer from Montreal), and several other cabinet officers.

The total expenditures of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee for speakers, documents, traveling expenses and expenses of every other character are inside of $50,000.

This is the Madison (Wis.) *Democrat's* divorce story: "A, a well known citizen of this place, married B, a divorced woman; B got a divorce from A; A then married C, who had also been divorced; C's daughter, D, then living with C, got a divorce; A's daughter's husband got a divorce and married D. All of which can be vouched for by more than one of our readers."

Some Eastern men have recently purchased 200,000 acres of improved lands in Clay, Harlan and adjoining counties, in Kentucky, with a view to colonizing them with English and German immigrants, who are to have farms of 200 acres for each family. Another company has bought 60,000 acres of coal and mineral lands along the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, and are going to establish furnaces and factories.

When Lord & Taylor began trade in New York, the lots where now stands their new store were not worth $1,000. They will now sell at $75,000.

PERSONAL.

GEN. JAMES M. ASHLEY has permanently located at Helena, Montana. He is now in the lecture field, with engagements until April.

WHEN BRET HARTE visits his native Albany next spring, he will stay on this side of the continent.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, refuses to appoint Miss Annie L. Caldwell a justice of the peace and notary public, upon the ground that in that State custom has become a law, whereby women are ineligible to office.

Just sixty-eight years ago, Mary Edwards started a female prayer meeting in a private house in Binghampton, N. Y., and continued it regularly for fifty years, and in so doing founded the second largest society of Presbyterians now in the United States.

Mrs Grant says she could not and would not set the fashions, and has no desire to shine in the fashionable world. "One of the bitterest annoyances," she says, "I have endured since my husband was President was the large fabrication going the rounds of the press about my 'Parisian wardrobe.' I never had a dress made in Paris, and my bill, instead of $12,000, amounted to $418 in gold. Any woman who would attempt to "set the fashions" in this country would bring upon herself sarcasm and ridicule."

On the 31st of December Mr. Jefferson will play *Rip Van Winkle* for the last time this season at Booth's Theater, and that will be the one hundred and fortieth representation. On the 2d of January Mr. Booth will appear as *Richelieu*.

A STRANGE story is told of a house not far from Morristown, N. J., once the abode of beauty, taste and luxury, the tenants being a rich New York merchant and his wife. The wife dying, the husband locked the door and departed forever, leaving the house to be despoiled of nearly everything. The insane idea of letting the house stand as a mausoleum to the departed wife has been fully illustrated. Some years ago a squatter settled himself in a little gardener's house on the property, and ploughs the land and reaps his crops as if the fee simple vested in him. The owner has refused to notice him or to turn him out. Last spring a certain General in the United States army offered to buy or rent the property, but not being himself a cemetery, his appeal was rejected. On all other subjects the owner is said to be most rational, and carries on a large business with success. The property is valued at $35,000.

A LARGE number of leading Philadelphia merchants have complained, in a memorial, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that they have suffered business losses during the present season because freight charges were lower from New York to various points in the West, than from Philadelphia. As one remedy they suggest that the company should buy out and combine, on its own account, all the express freight lines run over its own road. Such troubles as Philadelphia has suffered must be the lot of every great shipping point, whose transportation in any direction is controlled by a single corporation, and Philadelphia is great enough to provide for herself the only true remedy—a competing railway.

THE National Board of Trade begins its annual session at Buffalo to-day, and its discussions of important public questions will probably be as talk shops as at all previous meetings. Still the opinions expressed by the assembly will be deserving of attention, as an exhibit of the views of the business class, while much will be done by the dining and wining, and general intercourse between men from all sections of the country, to promote the good fellowship that is an excellent guarantee for peace. We can scarcely think it creditable that Pittsburgh should be the only great city unrepresented at this meeting.

The Howe sewing machine factory, at Peru, Indiana, will employ five hundred hands.

LOUISVILLE CANAL

Opened to the Boats To-day—Important Consummation.

To-day the Louisville and Portland canal will be opened to the trade of the Ohio river. This announcement is one of immense importances to all the navigation interests of the Ohio valley, for it raises a blockade that has seriously interfered with the trade of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, with the river country below Pittsburgh. Had Congress acted promptly in making the appropriation of $250,000 asked for by General Weitzel, the entire work would now be done, and boats 80 feet wide and 55 feet long could be passing the falls, without even encountering any delay on account of high water. But it was the 18th of July before General Weitzel was notified that the appropriation was made, and then the canal company caused delays which deferred the work until August 26th. The contracts called for the completion of the work on December 19th, but favorable weather and General Weitzel's energy have fortunately brought about the good result two weeks earlier, and accordingly boats not over sixty-four feet wide will be passing through the canal to-day. In consequence of the delay this season through the tardiness of Congress $200,000 more is now asked to make the canal all it should be and available for boats of the largest size, or several inches, according to the engineer's plans. It is to be hoped that this year's experience may teach the folly of delay in making the appropriations necessary for the commercial interests of a dozen great States.

ERIE FISK.

The Way he Did It—The Instruments he Employed.

[From the New York Times.]

When he came to New York and determined to make his fortune in his own way, of course the first thing to be done was to provide himself with a good lawyer, who would get him out of serious scrapes. The proper persons for such a man to get, one would say, would be the members of the Tombs Bar, two of whom are very distinguished; but Fisk did not go to them. He went straight to a leading jurist and law reformer of the State, a man of wide reputation and large fortune, and instead of being shown the door, found no difficulty in employing him in his worst cases. But then his business required a working lawyer to attend to the suits of his employer, and prepare his operations—a man who would be constantly on the spot—in short an attorney. Now, where does the Christian public suppose he went to look for a man to fill this place? Why, to Henry Ward Beecher's church, and among the members, nay, the Sunday-school teachers, he found the very article he wanted. It may be readily imagined that the Fisk faith in the existence of virtue and piety was not strength ened by this experience.

DR. MUTER has been making some rather interesting inquiries into alleged poisoning by the celestials of tea imported into Great Britain, whereby the whole tea drinking British public were to be disposed of Dr. M. decides that some gunpowder tea—which ought to be the best green—consisted of common caper, faced with Prussian blue, and that a sample of Kalstow was made up of rice husks and other matters. One sample is described as "very common dust, mixed with a quantity of small, reddish, unknown seeds, and iron filings much burnt." Another sample proved to be chiefly made up of rice, faced with plumbago and lampblack, with a few pieces of tea lumps mixed through the mixture. In one lot examined were pieces of decayed wood and fragments of seeds of all sorts, and another contained a considerable amount of exhausted leaves, rendered intelligent with catechu. But the worst of all, in one sample Dr. Muter discovered feathers scattered among rice and pea husks, and leaves of the Chinese willow. These adulterations are all bad enough; but a common black tea, faced with Prussian blue to make it as green, is actually poisonous. It is not difficult to believe that the celestials mix and perhaps poison their tea, but are they doing it now for the first time? If we mistake not similar reports have been started at different times within the last dozen years.

In his last Sunday evening's discourse Mr. Beecher drew the following portrait: He said that he had seen a "scalpin fish, a sort of aggravated bull-head, that was three-fourths mouth and one-fourth body." It swallowed everything within its reach, but having no stomach or digestive powers, nothing came of its immense consuming ability. The reverend gentleman likened that fish to some men, who consume the product of other men's labor, but produce nothing themselves.

LITTLE-BREECHES.

[A Pike county view of Special Providence:]

I don't go much on religion,
I never ain't had no show;
But I've got a middlin' tight grip sir,
On the handful o' things I know.
I don't pan out on the prophets
And free-will, and things sort of thing—
But I believe in God and the angels,
Ever since one night last spring.

I come into town with some turnips,
And my little Gabe come along—
No fear your old in the country
Can't beat him for cretty and strong.
Peart and chipper and sassy,
Always ready to swear and fight—
And I'd larn'd him to chaw terbacker,
Jest to keep his milk-teeth white.

The snow come down like a blanket
As I passed by Taggart's store.
I went in for a jug of molasses,
And left the team at the door.
They scooted at word of starter—
I heard one little squall,
And Sal-lie-sniffs over the prairie
Went team, Little-Breeches and all.

Hell-to-split over the prairie!
I was almost froze with skeer;
But we rousted up some torches,
And sarched for ten miles or near.
At last we struck hosses and wagon,
Sam Hill and five stacks of chain,
Up sot, dead beat—but of little Gabe
No hide nor hair was found.

And here all hope soured on me,
Of my fellow-critters I'd shook,
I just dropped down on my marrow bones,
Crotch-deep in the snow, and prayed.

By this, the the torches was played out,
And me and Sal hard Parr
Went off for some wood to a sheep fold
That he said was somewhar thar.

We found it at last, and a little shed
Where they put up the lambs at night.
We looked in and seen them huddled thar,
So warm and cosy and white,
And thar sot Little Breeches, and chirped
As peart as ever you see,
"I want a chaw of terbacker,
And that's what's the matter of me."

How did he git thar? Angels!
He could never have walked in that storm.
They just scooped down and toted him
To wher it was safe and warm.
And I think that saving a little child,
And bringing him safe home,
Is a deed ten sight better business
Than loading around The Throne.

J. H.

Habitual Constipation—How to Effect a Certain and Permanent Cure.

Some occupations of life predispose to Costiveness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual constipation is a very obstinate disorder. All the ordinary so called remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than the continued use of strong aperients. They at first irritate, and finally almost paralize the bowels—rendering them so torpid that enormous doses of cathartic medicines have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy; and a combination in the happiest proportion, of these ingredients, is found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This famous stomachic invigorates the whole intestinal canal, while quietly removing from its convolutions all impediments to a free passage through them. No mere purgative has this double operation. No ordinary stimulant effects the desired object. Cases of constipation abandoned as hopeless by distinguished medical men have been cured in a few weeks by the bitters. To those who have tried all the medicines of the dispensary in vain, we say try this irresistible stimulant and aperient. There is no sufficient reason why constipation should be the consequence of sedentary habits. Hostetter's Bitters, by supplying the vigor which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will in all cases enable the system to perform its excretory functions regularly and healthfully.

Lubin's French Extracts
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps.
Squire's Glycerine Soap
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
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With other Choice Goods, all of my own personal selection and importation.

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Superior Lumber

COMPANY

Call attention to the unusual facilities they are able to offer for a prompt supply of all kinds of

BUILDING LUMBER.

Their Stock comprises an assortment of

ALL THE LEADING SIZES

Required for Building purposes, and aggregates

3,000,000 feet Lumber,
1,500,000 Lath,
250,000 Shingles.

A glance at the List of Sizes which the Company are now prepared to furnish, will convey some idea of the variety and extent of their Stock.

BILL STUFF.

3x4x12, 16, 18 and 20 feet long;
2x6x16, 18, 20, 22 and 25 ft. long;
2x8x16, 18, 20 22 and 25 ft. long;
2x10x16, 18, 20 and 22 ft. long;
2 1-2x7, 18, 20, 22 and 25 ft. long;
2 1-2x10x16, 18, 20 and 22 ft. long;
2 1-2x12x16, 18, 20, 22 and 25 feet long.

COMMON PLANK.

1 1-2x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths;
2x12, 16, 18 and 20 feet, all widths.

CLEAR PLANK.

1 1-2 in. x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths;
2 in. x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths;
3 in. x16 feet, all widths.

A few reasons for Buying from the Superior Lumber Co. are as follows:

1st. Their Stock is the Largest and Dryest in Western Pennsylvania.

2d. Their Joist and Frame Timber is sound and strong and free from Rot and Shakes.

3d. Their Lumber is seasoned in the water from three to six months after sailing, so that it is free from sap and stick, thereby preventing swelling and shrinking with every change of weather. This point is of considerable importance to those who have to bear the expense of rafting and staking in the Lakes is frequently incurred when no other object in view than that of freeing the Lumber from Sap.

4th. Their Lumber is Sawed with the Improved Machinery, thus insuring unusual UNIFORMITY OF SIZE AND THICKNESS.

5th. As they have more Growing Timber than they can Market annually, they do not find it necessary to do business not for a day or a season, but in a manner such as will redound to the advantage of the Building community, those who send with them can rely upon fair treatment in quality, measurement, prices and terms.

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And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc., etc. etc. Also,

6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke

JNO. S SCHULTZE,

Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.

See Send for Catalogue.

New York, October 29, 1870. MWF

LEGAL NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of JAMES S. CRAFT late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been duly granted to the undersigned by the Register of Allegheny county. All persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated, to

CAROLINE BLOOMER, Executrix,
No. 135 Penn street,

w

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned under the Firm of ROGERS & NELLIS, and NELLIS & JONES, were dissolved on the 30 day of December, 1870 by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said late firm are to be received, and all demands against them are to be paid by the firm of A. J. NELLIS & CO.

LUMAN ROGERS,
A. J. NELLIS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the interest of Mr. L. ROGERS in the late firm as above, and having succeeded to the business of D. F. ROGERS & SON, are prepared to manufacture Harpoon Horse Hay Forks and Fixtures, Cultivator Teeth and all kinds of Agricultural Steels and Irons, at corner of Rebecca street and Allegheny avenue, Allegheny City.

A. J. NELLIS & CO.

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Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
Rirets, Black and Colored.
Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
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Attention is called to our Large and Choice Assortment of

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As EXCELLING any other made in this country in Beauty, Finish and Fine Time-keeping Qualities.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

The banks discounted very lightly to-day although the offerings were quite large. Deposits are low, and collections to many of the leading manufacturing and mercantile firms come in very slowly. Notwithstanding the apparent closeness in money matters, very little real good paper is seen in the hands of brokers, which is an evidence that the wants of leading firms are not very pressing.

Local stocks are well maintained in price. There is a slight yielding in the current price of Columbia. Although the daily yield of its wells is over 400 barrels, yet the price of oil is so low that their net income is much less than it was last year. From present appearances the company will not be able to pay more than a dividend of a dollar on each share in January. Allegheny county coupon 5's cent. bonds sold at 97.

—Government bonds were a fraction higher, and the market evinces a good deal of firmness.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1867	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1868	109¾
Union Pacific Railroad	82½
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Pacific	110¾

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '62	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '64	106½	106½	106½
U. S. Bonds '65	106½	106½	106½
U. S. Bonds '65, new	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
10-40s	106½	106½	106½
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

The transactions in the various departments of the New York money market, says the *Herald*, have been on a very limited scale. The brokers are almost desperate under the dearth of business, but are in hopes that the session of Congress will revive speculative activity. Even the declaration of numerous dividends on railway shares has failed to excite outside interest. The dullness has increased as the time for the meeting of Congress has approached—whence it is inferred that the public are apprehensive of new financial disturbance. The body calculated to unsettle the situation. It may be that the public are discounting this matter too far ahead, and will remain in inaction from the present dullness which will impart all the greater activity to business. The inevitable descent of gold to within a few per cent of par this winter will release all that is now enough to artificially produce an inflation of the circulating medium, and to fix on the country a healthy commercial vitality, viz: the inflation of everything else.

At the Stock Exchange the dullness resulted in a general decline in prices, the decline being very gradual and confined to 1@2 per cent., for the shares which are more especially active speculative features. The disappointment here was like that in other financial circles, the temporary adjustment of the Anglo-Russian question being followed by a movement the opposite of that anticipated.

The increased demand for money was assigned as one reason of this retrograde movement, the rate on call having gradually hardened from 6@6 per cent to 7@7 per cent. The change in money is one, however, to the manipulations of a "bear" clique—the same which operated in the market last September and October, but with indifferent results. The prime cause of the ir defeat then having been the refusal of customers to borrow stock at any time in consequence of the unfavorable monetary news, is an important alliance in their plans being thus wanting. The movement has been conducted in a more disadvantageous period, it would seem, for it is out of the question that no real causes can intervene before spring to render money stringent. The effort is in process of trial, however, and while a considerable quantity of goods has been withdrawn, goo backs have been locked up in one bank which on Saturday morning was credited at the Clearing House for over $2,500 0 0. There is no cause for apprehension, however. All abnormal movements in Wall street fail. This one will be governed by the general law.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 6, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3 P. M.
C. & H.	93½	91½	91½	91¾	91¾	91½
Del. Scrip	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Reading	101¾	102	102	102	102	102
Hartford		132	131½	131½	131½	131½
Mich Cent		93	93	92¾	92	92¾
Lake Shore	93					
Ill. Cent		135	135	135	135	135
Cleve. & P	105	105	105	105	105	105
C. & R. W	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	81¼
Do pref'd	93	93	93	93	93	93
Rock Isl	110¾	110¾	110¾	110	110¾	110¾
St. Paul	80¾	81	81	81	81	81
Do pref'd	89¼	81¼	81¼	81	81	81¼
Wabash		31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
Do. preferred		73				
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Ohio and Miss	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Pacific Mail	42	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Ex	65	65	65	65	65	65
American	46	46	46	46	46	46
U. S.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

A comparison between Monday's and Tuesday's quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91¾	91¾	¼	
N. Y. Central scrip	85½	85		½
Erie	24¼	24¾	½	
Reading	101¾	102¾	¾	
Harlem	131½	131¾	¼	
Illinois Central	135	135	½	
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	¼	
Cleve. and Pitts	104½	105	½	
Northwestern	80¾	81½	¾	
Do. preferred	89½	89¾	¼	
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	¼	
St. Paul	80¾	80¾	¼	
Do. preferred	81	81		
Wabash	31¼	31¾		½
Do. preferred	73			
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾		½
Ohio and Miss	31¾	31¾	¼	
Pacific Mail	42	42¾	¾	
Adams Express	65	65		
Gold	110¾	110¾	¼	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	25¼
Lehigh Navigation	34½
Catawissa preferred	30¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	67¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116½
Susquehanna Navigation	16½
Reading	51¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, December 6, 1870. }

REMARKS—The heavy thunder storm on Monday evening lead to the effect of restoring the atmosphere more cool, still winter seems almost as far distant as ever. In our conversations with business men we find them generally well content with the situation of affairs, and with great unanimity they report a fair trade for the season. Flour and grain are unchanged in prices. In regard to the former, both mills and stores report an ample stock on hand with a fair local demand. Prices for both the raw material and the manufactured article remain unchanged. Bacon—new cured meats are expected on the market in a few days—the old may be considered among the things that were. Groceries continue active at unchanged prices. The produce market is fully supplied, and the same may be said of the poultry supply. Dressed hogs are notso plentiful, and prices have advanced to 8½@8½ cwt. The local trade is in full to overflowing, and all you have to do is to "pay your money and take your choice."

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—STEEL—The high price of butter has materially improved the demand and we are noted sales of some choice lots at 32c; inferior lots are dull and not wanted.

APPLES—The receipts since our last report were 356 bbls. The market was steady with sales at prices ranging from $2.50@3.75 common to prime, and $5 for fancy lots.

ARTICLE—We have nothing new to note so far as relates to prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular. Sales Assessment Seed $5.75 per bu; Timothy $2.50@2.75; Flaxseed $2.25@2.30; Peanuts $2.50@3.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The stock of old meat has been reduced to a very limited amount, but in a few days we expect to report transactions of new bacon. In the mean time we omit quotations of old.

CHEESE—The market was firm, with certain dealers asking an advance on quotations. Sales were reported at 20@23c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The prices of buckwheat flour are still a little steep—viz: $5 21@5 25 per cwt., and $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl.

BUTTERINE—Receipts since our last 74 packages. There is a fair demand for choice lots at 28@30c ₱ lb; common and mixed dull and slow.

BAR LEAD is selling in a regular way at 10½c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ₱ bush.

BROOM CORN—Market well supplied with regular sales at 5@6½c per lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25 since our last 50 per dozen.

CHEESE—Receipts 508 boxes; sales Western Reserve at 18@18c factory Ohio 15@15½c; Goshen 16@16c Eastern Goshen 16@17c.

COAL—Sales Eastern anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ₱ ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 15½c; star 20c; steering demand and a fair article fetches $6 ₱ bbl; prime is worth $7@9 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₱ case.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries command $7 50@8 per bbl; small mixed lots $12@$15 00.

CARBON OIL—In good supply; sales of standard brands in new barrels 20½@21c in a jobbing way 22@23c ₱ small lots.

CURRANTS—Sales in small lots.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 90@95c ₱ bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of new crop peaches at 8½@9c for quarters and 11½@12½c for halves. Apples—Sales for sliced, and 6@6½c for cored ₱ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—The supply is fully up to the demand, and prices now rule at 8½@8½c ₱ lb, as to size and quality.

EGGS—The market is well supplied, and sales are regularly made at 27@28c for pickled, and 31@32c for fresh ₱ doz.

FRUITS—The demand is increasing, and we are reporting sales at the following ranges: Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box. Valencia raisins 9½@15c ₱ pound.

FEATHERS—The new crop is beginning to arrive; we are reported sales at 66@68c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts 772 bbls. The store rates for standard flours were: white wheat, $6 75 in sks; gold wheat, $6 85 in sacks; red wheat, $6 50 in sks; 20 25 in bbls. Rye flour—Small (white wheat) bbls $7 40; sacks $7 10; Pan Handle (Southern amber) bbls $6 75, sacks $6 45; Morning Glory, bbls $6 45, sacks $6 15; Pallentoo, bbls $6 60, sacks $6 25.

GRAIN—Receipts: Oats 967 sacks; wheat 600 sacks; corn 508; barley, 1,401. We are reported sales at the following figures: Wheat—white $1 30@1 35; red winter, $1 15@1 18@1 20 ₱ bush. Oats are without movement; sales reported from wharf and depot at 45@46c; store 48@50c. Corn—we can report a fair demand for new, with sales on wharfat 65@66c; store 68@70c. The stock of old corn is nearly exhausted. Rye is without movement, the extreme rates being 83@85c, generally at the latter figure. Barley is dull as ever; holders have evidently made up their minds to hold out for the present prices, viz: spring, $1 60@c; fall, 95@$1 00 ₱ bushel.

HAY—The supply is fully up to the demand, and sales to-day were at $16@18, and from wagon at $18@18 ₱ ton.

HONEY—Regular sales at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HOPS—New crop bring 21@22c ₱ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 and Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 $1 15 ₱ gallon; No 2 do at 90c; Chicago winter strained $1 18; Cincinnati do $1 15 ₱ gallon; and No. 1 do 80@85c.

LARD—In tierces, 15c; do in buckets 15½; caddy 16@17c.

MILL FEED—We note sales at the following figures: Bran $ 00@1 10; middlings $1 65@1 80; seconds $1 15@1 30 ₱ cwt.

HOMINY—Prices have declined, with sales reported at $3 90@4 00 ₱ bbl.

HIDES—Sales made in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

HAY—Sold to a moderate extent at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—There is a fair jobbing demand. The stocks are ample, and we continue to quote as follows:

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 22c; prime, 21½c; good, 21c; ordinary, 20c.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13½c; extra C 13½c; C 13½c; C yellow 12@13c; Porto Rico, 11c for Muscovado 12c for clarified.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@11½c; new, 12½c; Cuba, 11½@11½c; Havana, 11½c; boxes, 11½@12c; Molasses sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ½c ₱ lb.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES—Elder's, 55c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 40, 50 ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—In fair supply; sales new crop Orleans at 56c; old, at 80c ₱ gallon; Porto Rico 60@70c; Demarara 75c.

POULTRY—The market is abundantly supplied. Live chickens are worth 5@6 cents per pair; dressed 12@ per lb; live turkeys 75@$1 each; dressed 12@14c per ₱; dressed ducks 12@14c per ₱.

POTATOES—Prime Lake Shore Peachblows are selling at 45@50c ₱ bush, and Prime Early Alberts 50@60c; Jersey Sweets $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl; Baltimore $4 00.

RICE—Sales of Carolina at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

OIL MEAL—Is selling in a regular way at $35@40 ₱ ton at the mills. Retail $40@45.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 10½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

SEEDS—Clover seed nominal at $6 00@6 50; Timothy not quotable. Flaxseed sold in a regular way at $2 10@2 12.

SALTPETRE—In fair demand with regular sales at $6 50 ₱ bf gross.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; from store at the usual advance.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2½c ₱ lb.

TURNIPS—The market is fairly drugged; we can report sales at 50@55c ₱ bush.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered at 8½@8½c.

VENISON—Prices have declined to 12c ₱ lb.

WOODENWARE—Tubs, pails and churns sale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65, Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoop, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoop, $9 50; No 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1870. }

REMARKS—We have nothing very new or interesting for our readers in regard to oil. The market was steady but not very active. The principle inquiry and operations being for this month's delivery. The refined market was very dull; prices weak, dealers manifesting no disposition to operate.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates: Spot 9@9¼c; December 9c; first six months 1871, sellers' option, 9c; buyers option same time 10½c.

SALES.

3,000 bbls Spot.....9½c
1,000 bbls Spot.....9
1,000 bbls Spot.....9¼
1,000 bbls Spot.....9½

Later in the day it was reported that spot oil was offered at 9¾c ₱ gallon.

REFINED.

Market very dull, and prices weak and uncertain. We continue to quote last half December 22½@22¾c; January and February 23¼c; March 23c; April, May and June 24c; July 24½c.

SALES.

500 bbls spot.....22½c
500 bbls December, s o.....22¾c
Oil Exchange Market dull. Prices nominal. Sale 500 bbls, deliverable this week, at $1 85 each.

NOT WORKING—The Western Union Telegraph lines are not working to-day hence we are without our usual market reports and oil dispatches.

OIL CITY, December 6, 5 P. M.—Irrespective. Oil City, $5 50; gravity $3 60; lower road, spot, $3 32½; upper road $3 10. The bull movement is in progress quietly, with the heaviest buying for cars and spot cash.

NEW YORK, December 6, 3:00 P. M.—The market remains exceedingly dull, and on account of the communication by telegraph with the creek or Cleveland sellers are a little cautious; the sales to-day were 2 000 bbls refined, for this month delivery, at 22½c, and 3 000 bbls naphtha at 9c; this last transaction is supposed to be a settlement of cargo. No crude sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6 P. M.—Refined for first half December, 22½c; January to February, 23½@23¾c; March, 23c; April to June, 24@24½c; sales first half December 22½c; last half at same; March, 23c. Crude 11@11½c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.
David Bly & Co	74
H W C Tweedle	241
Commercial O Works	74
John Truax & Co	74
Total	1,223

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

T M Perry to D Bly & co, 74 bbls; G S Goldrich to Brilliant Oil Works, 74 bbls; Holt to H W Tweedle, 74 bbls; Thos Chess to H W C Tweedle 74 bbls; Thos Chess to H W C Tweedle, 144 bbls; Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & co, 262 bbls; Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & co, 74 bbls; J K Barbour to Commercial Oil Works, 148 bbls; Thomas Chess to Johnston & Abbott, 74 bbls; Thos Chess to J Truax & co, 74 bbls.

Statement of Refined Oil Shipped East by Pa. R. R. for the Past Three Days.

TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

J G Palmer, 2 bbls to Peter McKay, Baltimore.
J G Palmer, 10 bbls to Peter McPherson, Baltimore.
Brooks, B & Co., 67 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
A D M Miller 48 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
George Oppenheimer, 10 bbls to E H Hibbs, Philadelphia.
A D Miller, 21 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co, 169 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth Bros, 362 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth Bros, 58 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Works, 104 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 48 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total.....819 bbls.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, Pa., December 3, 1870.

Braun & Wagner, 494 bbls, to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Ref. Co, 416 bbls to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.
Daniel Logan & S 200 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.
A D McKee, 50 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
National Ref & Stor Co, 200 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Oppenheimer, 50 bbls tar to David Bly.
Total Shipments Refined.....1,209 bbls.
Total Shipments Tar.....56 bbls.
Total.....1,465 bbls.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

MONDAY, December 5, 1870.

Ralston & W, 267 bbls to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, December 6, 1870.

Fawcett, L. S & Co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fulton, Marvin & co, 160 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
National Ref Co, 156 bbls to Warden Frew & co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil co, 518 bbls to Tack, Bros & co, Philadelphia.
McKelvy, Bro & Co, 200 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, F & Co, 352 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Works, 541 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
J A McKee, 250 bbls to Logan, Bros & co Philadelphia.
McKelvy Bro & Co, 528 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.
Total.....3,150 bbls

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Kinds.	Cars.	Kinds.	Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	14	Superior Mills, m	1
Hallman & H, m	2	Coleman & co, o	2
Union Mills, m	3	Superior Mills, o	2
Lloyd Iron & S, m	1	Painter & son, ore	3
Brown & Co, m	1		
Total	27		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m	7	Ins Moorhead, metal	4
H Oriehow, metal	1	Hallman & H, m	2
J Reamer, m	4	Bryan & Caldwell, m	1
J W Porter, m	4		
Total	20		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, R & Co, o	18	Pittsburgh Iron Co, ore	1
Chess, S & Co, o	2	Union Iron Mills, o	1
Graham, Lyons & Co, o	2	Rogers & McCullough, o	1
Nimick & Co, m	12	Reese, Graff & Co, o	1
Total	37		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

John Moorhead, m	1	Wm Smith, m	1
Total	2		

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

John Moorhead, m	1		
Total	1		

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 5.—Cotton firm at the receipts 4,057 bales; shipments 5,547 bales. Flour dull but unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts disprose the market; sales at 58c. Oats active. Hay heavy at $22@24. Pork firm and nominal. Bulk meats dull and declining; shoulders 9c; sides 10@11c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾.

NEW YORK, December 6—P. M.

EFFECT OF THE MESSAGE AND TREASURER'S REPORT IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES.

The President's message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury created very little talk in financial circles and produced scarcely any fluctuations in the different markets in Wall street. They are well received in Wall street, as conservative in tone, and in no manner calculated to disturb the markets.

GOLD

Dull, opening at 110¾, advancing to 110¾. Rates for carrying did to 2 per cent. Borrowing, 2 per cent. Clearances, $45,000,000.

MONEY.

Money easier at 6 ₱ cent.

STERLING.

Sterling Exchange 108¾.

THE GOLD ROOM

Was again without quotation of securities in London, the cable being employed in the transmission of the President's message and reports. Some talk of little faith in New York Central scrip caused an uneasy feeling.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull and ½ per cent lower.

Coupons, 1881	113¾	5-20s 1867	109¾
5-20s 1862	107¾	5-20s 1868	109¾
5-20s 1864	106¾	10-40s	106¾
5-20s 1865	106¾	Currency 6s	110¾
5-20s 1865, new	109¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Southern State securities are without much change.

STOCKS.

The Lake Shore directors have declared a dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable at the option of the Executive Committee.

Western Union Tel	84½	Northwestern	83½
Quicksilver	4	Do preferred	89¾
Mariposa	2	Rock Island	110¾
Do preferred	10	N. J. Central	104½
Ohio & Miss	31¾	St. Paul	80½
Wells-Fargo	41¾	Do preferred	81½
A. M. Express	46	Wabash	31½
United States Express	61¾	Do preferred	73
Pacific Mail	42¾	Fort Wayne	91¾
Adams Express	65	Illinois Central	135
N. Y. Central Scrip	84½	Do preferred	81
Erie	24¾	Chicago & Alton	115¾
Do preferred	47¾	Do preferred	117
Hudson	132	Cleve & Pittsburgh	105¾
Do preferred	132	C. C. & I. C	82¾
Reading	102¼	Burlington & Quincy	153
Michigan Central	120¾	Lake Shore	92¾
Cleve & Pitts	105	Illinois Central	135¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 6, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring dull and nominal.

WHEAT—No 2 spring quiet and firmer, closing at $1 08¾@1 09¾; this afternoon dull at $1 08¾@1 09¾; White—Opened firm but closed dull at $1 45@c for No 2 mixed unchanged; this afternoon unchanged.

OATS—No 2 quiet and ½c lower, at 38c.

RYE—Dull and declined ½@¾c, closing at 67c for No 2.

BARLEY—No 2 dull and closed at 77@77½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and weak at 16c for Iron. Provisions—More active and strong; mess pork closed at $16 75 cash and $16 75@16 87½ seller January. Lard 11¾c cash, and 11¾@11¾c for future delivery. Lard—Sold for January at 11¾c.

HOGS—Dressed firmer at $7 50@8 20, live 10@15c lower at $6 00@7 40.

CATTLE—Very dull at $4 37½@6 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 6—Cotton opened dull and closed active; middling upland 19½c. Flour firm and more active and 5@10c higher; sales 10,000 bbls; extra $ 85@8 90; good to choice $8 95@9 45; common to choice $5 50@8 45; Southern firm; common to good extra $5 80@8 90; good to choice $8 95@9 45; common to choice $8 50@9 45. Wheat 1@2c higher; sales 50,000 bu; No 2 spring $1 08@1 09; No 3 do $1 07@1 08; No 2 red winter $1 15@1 16; amber State $1 16@1 16; white State $1 20@1 21; No 1 white Canada $1 20@1 21; No 2 do $1 18@1 19; No 1 red winter $1 15@1 16; No 2 do $1 13@1 14; amber State $1 16@1 16; white

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Limited Partnership—Lippincott & Bakewell.
Street-Pin Lost—This office.
Property for Sale—W. G. Shaw.
Drug Store for Sale—B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
Religious—Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D.
Situation Wanted—Frank.
Drug Store for Sale—W. B. Commercial office.
Lecture—James H. Hopkins, Esq.
Salesman Wanted—G. W. R.
Building Lost at Junction—A. Leggate.
Engine Shop and Foundry at Assignee's Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Directors Elected—City Insurance Co.
Assignee's Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Situation Wanted—Hardware, this office.
Gent's Furnishing Goods House—Putnam's.
Soap, Soap—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Residence for Rent—366 Ridge street.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
Clothing—Uring, Follansbee & Co.
Mercantile Library Hall—Theodore Thomas' Concerts.
Opera House—Fritz.
Academy of Music—Drummer Boy of Shiloh.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Ærated Crackers—Marvin's.
Removal—Tiffany & Co., New York.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
160 Coal Miners Wanted—Taylor & Fallows.
Pittsburgh Nickel Plating Works.
Notice—Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Mortgages Wanted—Geo. B. Hill & Co.
Home Stomach Bitters—E. J. Roberts.
Residence for Sale—A. W. Lukens.
Patent Folding Bed Lounge—Lemon & Weise.
Bargains, Bargains—Morgansmith & Co.
Patent Friction Grease—Hartley, McKee & Co.
National Insurance Company, Allegheny.
Bankers—N. Holmes & Sons.
Swayne's Family Medicines—McClarran & Dickenson.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	11:23 P. M.	4:23 P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	29.79	30.07	30 11
Change since last report	1 29	1 26	+.01
Thermometer	38°	44°	41°
Change in 24 hours	1°	3°	3°
Direction of wind	W	N W	S
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	5	7	5
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	1	2	1
Character of wind reduced Beaufort scale, approximately	D	C	B
Rainfall since last report in inches	.5	.03	
State of weather	3	2	2

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given; decreases being marked + since, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters, of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant breeze; D, very brisk; E, high winds; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Abell, Miss Annie E., Belle-Vernon, Pa. 1
Brown, John S., New Galilee, Pa. 1
Bustard Mrs. H. E., Steubenville, Ohio. 3
December 5, 1870.

THE STORM AT PERRYSVILLE.—Several hay stacks and fences near Perrysville were blown down by the storm on Monday evening.

AN INCIDENT OF THE STORM.—A man crossing the Monongahela Suspension Bridge, lost his hat, but strange to say, just as he reached Second street, Southside, he found another which fit him exactly.

BUILDING INSPECTOR'S RECEIPTS.—R. M. Reed, Esq., Building Inspector, reports receipts to the amount of $271 during November, on account of permits issued for the erection of new and alteration of old buildings. Forty-seven permits in all were issued.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—James Rodgers made information before Mayor Brush yesterday charging one Parker with assault and battery, alleging that he attacked deponent in the Keystone mill at Soho, and wantonly abused him. Parker was fined.

FORFEITED.—James Case and Wm. Wilson were arrested by the police on Monday night for fighting in Diamond alley. They deposited ten dollars each for their appearance yesterday morning, but failed to come to time, and the money was declared forfeited to the city.

A BRIDGE IN A STORM.—We have been informed that during the storm on Monday evening the Monongahela Suspension Bridge swayed to and fro at such a rate that the horse of a passenger car crossing at the time stopped, being unable to walk.

LARGE SALE AT EDGEWOOD.—Mr. John Grazier has sold his handsome residence and grounds, at Edgewood Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to Mr. James McKay, of the firm of Spencer & McKay, for the sum of $20,000. The residence is one of the finest on the line of the road, and is very eligibly located.

DO YOU WRITE?—If you do, you can make writing a pleasure by getting the proper materials at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, No. 101 Wood street. The finest gold pens and cases; the most elegant writing desks, portfolios, inkstands, pen wipers, etc.; the best note and letter paper to be found in the city. In fact, a complete writing outfit. Call and see.

HELD FOR A HEARING.—Yesterday a man named Helden, living in Brownstown, was charged before Alderman Donaldson with having embezzled two hundred dollars in money, the proceeds of sales of real estate, which he obtained as agent for Latta & Co. He was held in one thousand dollars for a further hearing to-day.

STOCK SALE AT MCILWAINES.—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, on second floor of his auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Mechanics National Bank	$ 96 25
Exchange National Bank	97
Allegheny National Bank	99 50
Pittsburgh Insurance Company	59 50
Boatmen's Insurance Company	70 00
People's Insurance Company	45 00

A RELIC.—Mr. Hughart, President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, has in his possession, a singular looking stone pipe, picked up on the bank of Wolf's Run, on the mountain east of Connellsville by a gentleman traveling over and inspecting the extension. The pipe is a fox's head, and is supposed to have been formed by some of the tribe of Indians known as the Fox's which inhabited that section of country years agone. It is quite a relic.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The stockholders of the Monongahela Insurance Company met yesterday afternoon in the office of the Company, northeast corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue, and elected the following Board of Directors for the ensuing year: Wm. A. Caldwell, John McDevitt, William Rea, George A. Berry, Robert Dalzell, William Means, James Woodburn, Samuel S. Robison, R. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore, James McCandless, I. Jones, Samuel M. Kier, Wm. Forsyth, George W. Dilworth, David McCandless.

LECTURE BY JAMES H. HOPKINS, ESQ.—At the solicitation of many of his friends, James H. Hopkins, Esq., has consented to deliver a lecture in Masonic Hall to-morrow evening, choosing for his subject "The Council, Christmas and Children." Mr. Hopkins has spent considerable time in the Holy city during his recent foreign tour, and gathered many interesting facts regarding the people and their habits. He is a gentleman of liberal culture, a fine speaker, and will doubtless be interesting and entertaining an audience on any subject. The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to the relief of the poor.

Honesty the Best Policy.

Yesterday morning among the cases presented to his Honor Mayor Brush was John Reed, accused, on oath of Officer Venn, with drunkenness. The usual fine of one dollar and costs was imposed, but in default Reed was ordered to undergo forty-eight hours' imprisonment in the county jail. Captain Reed here interrupted his Honor by remarking that he had found a pocket-book containing five dollars on Reed. Thereupon the Clerk fined Reed four dollars and handed Reed the change, but he refused to receive it, asserting that it was not his. The Mayor insisted, but Reed persistently refused, and accordingly he was committed. The next case, Peter McCormick, on coming to the bar identified the pocket-book and five dollars in question as his property, whereupon his Honor called up Reed, and on account of his honesty discharged him. Captain Reed had made the mistake, and credited the money to the wrong man.

FREE LECTURES.

Course of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The opening of the free lecture course, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was delivered last evening at the rooms of the Association by Rev. George P. Hays, of Presbyterian College. Subject: "Educated Failures." The rooms were filled, and the audience manifested their appreciation by frequent and liberal applause.

It is the desire of the Association to have one or two free lectures in their rooms every month, and will secure the best talent at their command, home and from abroad, to aid them in making the cause attractive and instructive. The great need of free courses of lectures, open to the public, has long been felt in this city; in other cities they have proved to be a great educating force, and we believe that the course opened last evening will prove a strong agent in the spread of knowledge among the masses.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Western District of Western Pennsylvania—Annual Statement.

Comparative statement of internal revenue collected in the twelve collection districts of the Western District of Pennsylvania, whereof the said Gen. Sweitzer is the Supervisor, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870. Increase in 1870, $1,230,504 89—*over twenty-five per cent.*:

Districts.	1869.	1870.
Twelfth	$264 873 57	$334,838 40
Thirteenth	105,326 64	131,154 96
Fourteenth	207,156 95	245,551 88
Fifteenth	140,486 47	158,710 44
Sixteenth	102,126 41	102,126 41
Seventeenth	145,526 98	144,027 67
Eighteenth	228,392 01	261,129 49
Nineteenth	169,738 56	196,562 71
Twentieth	997,507 91	1,234,878 51
Twenty-first	1,666,212 49	2,107,843 99
Twenty-second	492,662 91	671,416 96
Twenty-third	459,074 02	459,074 02
Twenty-fourth	382,934 70	
	$4,960,905 01	$6,181,309 90 4,960,905 01
		$1,230,504 89

CITY ELECTIONS.

The New Councils—How They Will be Constituted—Returns of the Ward Elections.

The election passed off quietly yesterday, as there was no canvass to excite general interest. The contest for Mayor, and other city officers, does not take place this year, and the excitement centered on the local offices. In some of the districts there were brisk contests, but on the whole the voting was conducted in a quiet manner.

Perhaps the warmest contest for Councils was in the Twentieth ward, between Messrs. W. B. Negley and John Barton, the former being elected by a large majority. Mr. Barton's "card" provoked the hostility of a number of the best workers in the ward, and his defeat is attributed to this cause.

There was a strong effort made to defeat Mr. B. W. Morgan in the Twenty-first ward, but he was re-elected by a handsome majority.

Below we give the results in the several wards:

FIRST WARD.
Select Council.

Republican.		Democrat.
Andrew Miller	302	A. F. Keating 239

Common Council.

Josiah Cohen	278	H. W. Buffman	218
J. M. Gazzam	292	S. Florenshein	211
Jno. Seiferth	296	J. Torrence	223

Alderman.

Andrew Humbert	249	P. Kinney	208
Alexander Hay	300	W. Anderson	208

School Directors.

John Cuthbert	313	C. Cornwell	217
W. B. Honier	317	John Dick	214

Judge of Elections.

R. C. Elliott	314	I. G. Sproull	216

Return Inspector.

David Campbell	315	John Douglass	216

Return Inspector.

John Fitzsimmons	315	James Bamford	215

Assessor.

James Gracey	320	No opposition.	

Constable.

G. W. Garrison	324	J. F. Snyder	216

SECOND WARD.
Select Council.

Republican.		Democrat.
Wm Phillips	230	No opposition.

Common Council.

Charles Hauch	230	Joseph French	64
J C Mattern	208	H A Prentice	53
Dr A Arthurs	192	W B Lupton	48
W G Carroll	202	James Irvin	123

Judge of Election.

T S Bigelow	226	John M Irwin	90

Inspector.

John Paul	216	A. McBride	84

Return Inspector.

E. Porter	221	J. W. Henniken	84

School Directors.

Calvin King	219		
J R Welden	212		

Assessor.

James Buck	216		

Assistant Assessors.

E Asper	216		
Thos Simmons	219		

Constable.

Jas Richardson	216		

THIRD WARD.
Select Council.

Republican.		Democrat.
John Shipton	187	A. J. Treacey 45

Common Council.

Joseph Shoeb	199	Jas. Dean	49
David Sims	195	B. Auth	52
B. Gallbaith	188	J. C. Michel	53

School Directors.

John Kaiser	176	P. McCullough	47
John T. Brown	166	Joseph Linder	47

Judge of Election.

C. C. Montooth	178	T. H. White	47

Inspector of Election.

James McCallister	178	John Mulholland	48

Return Inspector.

Peter D. Dressler	177	John Wherry	46

Assessor.

John Ochse	187	John O'Brien	42

Constable.

Peter Kreuder	179	No Opposition.	

FOURTH WARD.
Select Council.

Republican.		Democrat.
J. R. McCune	163	No opposition.

Common Council.

James Verner	160	No opposition.	
Gilbert Follansbee	158	No opposition.	
J. H. Hare	157	No opposition.	

School Directors.

W. A. Kwadden	161	No opposition.	
Alex. Speer	164	No opposition.	

Judge of Election.

W. W. Thompson	158	James O'Brien	6

Assessor.

A. P. Thompson	163	W Smith	1

Return Inspector.

Wm. McCreery	163	Wm. McKnight	19

Assistant Assessors.

Alex. Speer	163	No opposition.	
R. Hays	163		

Constable.

John Tetley	161	No opposition.	

FIFTH WARD.

Republican.		Democrat.
George Glass	113	John O'Neil 226 R. Rafferty 271 W. Carlin 46

Common Council.

W. J. Gilmore	283	A. B. Hayden	406
R. H. Wiseman	283	John Anderson	208
J. L. Boyd	132	M. J. Mcdann	193
		T. Pender	103
		W. Martin	46

Alderman.

A. W. Smith	117	J. A. Strain	339
		P. Haggerty	99
		D. Haggerty	8

School Directors.

J. H. alup	119	Thomas Farrell	229
B. Frees	141	John McGee	245

Judge of Election.

J. McClelland	120	Thomas Murphy	177
		M. McCarthy	142

Inspector.

Wm. Scandrett	124	A. M. McGann	160
		Egee	173
		Patrick White	136

Return Inspector.

Andrew Sims	57	J. Sullivan	116

SIXTH WARD.

Republicans.		Democrats.
Thomas Neely	351	T. C. O'Brien 200

Common Council.

Joseph Caskey	307	W. Griffin	183
Henry Meyer	278	D. W. Yarnell	161
Daniel Kluzer	305	Charles Low	161
Peter Price	303	Hugh Gallagher	159

Judge of Election.

James Munn	320	J. F. Larkin	221

Assessor.

Samuel Mawhinney	320	J. J. Ricketts	170

Return Inspector.

Samuel Grier	320	Wm Griffin	166

School Directors.

Ernest W. Morrow (1 year)	321	C Murphy (1 year)	167
H McMasters (3 years)	324	Alexander Thole (2 years)	172
Ernest Normelcut (3 years)	322	Wm. Wall (3 years)	133

Assessors.

H J Thomas	321	Pat O'Brien	173

Assistant Assessors.

Jacob Miller	327	Thomas Campbell	165
Samuel Giller	327	John Kloe	165

Constable.

Bennett Lake	321	Andrew Flinn	172

SEVENTH WARD.

Republican.		Democrat.
Charles Jeremy	321	R W Pier 141

Common Council.

David L Fleming	327	G Stehle	106
R M Snodgrass	327	M P Rank	92
John Lowery	327	John Welch	95

Judge of Election.

James Bonebrake	345	John Fox	137

Inspector.

J A Butler	326	John Stegg	99

Assessor.

E C Matthews	324	Peter McCoy	89

Assistant Assessors.

Wm Fleming	324	Chas Boyle	94
John Bensley	324	John Welch	95

Constable.

M J Murphy	322	Edward McCafferty	101

EIGHTH WARD.

Republican.		Democrat.
Joseph Marshall	9	Jas Dawson 9

Common Council.

Geo. B. Chalmers	171	A. D. Johnson	1
George Boehm	170	John W. Little	224
Joseph Moore	196		

School Directors.

George Boehm	239	No opposition.	

Assessor.

Wm. Kerr	267	No opposition.	

Assistant Assessors.

Henry Wilson	267	J. W. Little	18
John Scott	267	Wm. Smith	18

Judge of Election.

J. J. Booth	286	No opposition.	

Inspector.

W. W. Moore	158	J Cochran	5
H Cochran	21	W Smith	1

Return Inspector.

A J Reynolds	151	W D Barr	1
A Senior	46		

Constable.

J W Bell	206	No opposition.	

NINTH WARD.

Republican.		Democrat.
M. Rush	242	James Lange 39

Common Council.

Isaac Reese	273	Alex. Moore	261
John Freelith	287	John J. Torley	269
Chas. H. Slocum	283	Francis Dunlap	267

School Directors.

Sam Allison, Jr	286	Caspar Fink	273

Assessor.

Reuben Smith	287	John A. Jacobs	274

Judge of Election.

B. F. Parkinson	281	Joseph Yost	281

Inspector.

T. J. Irwin	290	C. O'Donnell	252

Return Inspector.

George Dengle	265	Thomas Gallagher	288

Constable.

Michael Ford	284	Thomas Broph	28

TENTH WARD.

Republican.		Democrat.
J H Ahl	216	J W Ells 90

Common Council.

W H McCleary	130	J Tappan	189
H D Seitz	317	John Wallace	199

School Director.

W J Friday	86	J Webster	203

Judge of Election.

W Wilson	199	George Cromlish	98

Inspector.

J. Richter	16	McClafferty	193

Return Inspector.

D. Bock	162	J. D. Moreland	195

Assessor.

A. Carr	199	H. Koeing	198

Assistant Assessors.

		W Scott	193
		Leidenstucker	193

Constable.

J. Knox	94	Fred. Smith	197

ELEVENTH WARD.
Select Council.

Republican.		Democrat.
J. M. Hoek	282	Francis Cluley 66

Common Council.

H. W. Oliver, Jr.	259	J. K. Barbour	63
J. G. Hartman	253	Wm. Irwin	61
T. A. Rowley	234	B. Herr	56

School Directors.

John Hoffer	262	A. Ward	61
James Atkinson	258	Samuel Irwin	73

Assessor.

J. B. Crumford	263	D. Lowry	60

Assistant Assessors.

C. Hammond	223	H. Kane	64
Samuel Roll	234	Wm. Brown	64

Judge of Election.

Wm. B. Hays, Jr.	249	Michael Stein	68

Inspectors.

J. W. Lewis	239	Benj. Richards	58

Return Inspectors.

Jno. Wandless	256	James Barbin	46

Constable.

Joseph Little	231	Peter Burger	52

TWELFTH WARD.

Republican.		Democrat.
John Hancock	313	Dr W J Asdale 313

Common Council.

J. E. McKelvy	311	G. Mundorff	277
W J Hammond	307	Robert Young	284
Richard H Kyle	340	Jacob Kurtz	264
David Bly	339	K. Parson	239
Titus Rosewell, Jr.	311	H A Diamond	278

Assessor.

James McCune	311	James Keeson	255

Assistant Assessors.

		Richard Saltz	265

School Directors.

1st Precinct.

Republican.		Democrat.
G J Rowley	154	J C Rayburn 84
J S Caldwell	144	Wm Freeman 84
John R Hague	131	Samuel Mitchell 92
P C Messick	139	J B Nobles 102

2d Precinct.

Democrats.		Democrats.
Robert Young	128	Robert Liddell 147
E L Parson	121	Dr W J Asdale 155
Wm Ware	119	H Wilkinson, Sr. 142
Wm Brown	129	H L Smith 140
Alexander Harley	124	Richard Thompson 129

Judge of Election.

Republican.		Democrat.
D S Anderson	146	David McClelland 211

Democrat.

John Sweeney	124	J J O'Brien	240

Inspector.

Republican.		Republican.
John R Hague	139	J F Rivers 202

Democrat.

William Brown	124	David Collin	146

Return Inspector.

Republican.		Republican.
J Hill Jones	152	R M Reed 216

Democrat.

William Ware	119	R Niblock	145

THIRTEENTH WARD.
Select Council.

Republican.		Democrat.
Richard G Herron	135	J K Musgrave 2

Common Council.

Samuel Belfore	139	No opposition.	
Charles P Duff	124	No opposition.	

School Directors.

Kinnie Goff	139	No opposition.	
Jno J Taggart	139	No opposition.	

Assessor.

Robert Inder	142	No opposition.	

Constable.

George Evans	144	No opposition.	

Judge of Election.

Thomas B. Cluley	143	No opposition.	

Inspectors of Election.

Robert Inder	137	No opposition.	
W S Smith	137	No opposition.	

Return Inspector.

Willis W Powers	142	No opposition.	

FOURTEENTH WARD.
Select Council.

Republican.		Democrat.
Henry Lloyd	272	Christopher Zug 67

Common Council.

John Fleming	261	Jas P Barr	81
Evan Jones	241	Matthew Bailey	79
E F Anderson	248	Wm H Smith	74
Simon Beymer	248	G Gerner	94

School Directors.

		H. W. Austin	69

Common Council.

	1st P.	2d P.	1st P.	2d P.
P. W. Morgan	157	76	Chas. Hanbel	146	80
H. Moseley	113	46	Henry Brown	95	12

School Directors.

Samuel Chadwick	81	John Murtland	79
William Scaggs	68	Frank Lloyd	67
Robert Baxter	128	William B. Jellison	87

Assessor.

J. O. McMinn	77	Hugh Himbelright	107

Assistant Assessors.

Hiram Powell	87	J. H. Johnson	87
J. S. Miller	101	F. Hill	84
S. B. Ross	67	A. H. Henderson	76

Inspectors.

Robert Baxter	132	D. Himbleright	64
		Robert Bryar	74

Return Inspectors.

Wm. Holt	127	Thomas White	57
Jas. Graham	91		

Judge of Election.

A. D. Armstrong	208	A. P. Diamond	59

Constable.

James S. Lloyd	122	James White	78
		Wm. Croskey	74

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Republican.		Citizen.
James Watson	79	Hill Burgwin 33

Common Council.

H. W. Oliver, Sr.	152	W. H. Brown	201
Frank Kehne	108	John Fritz	81

School Directors.

M. W. Rankin	86	William Cowan	43
R. H. Palmer, Jr.	89	William Metcalf	114

Assessor.

John Fritz	89	Wm. McClure	127

Assistant Assessors.

H. D. Taylor	114	George Barker	123
Joseph Thomas	90	John Fritz	112

Judge of Elections.

Alexander Flowers	85	C. Evans	1

Inspector.

James Berry	90	Patrick Fay	116

Constable.

J. H. Williamson	89	No opposition.	

LOCOMOTIVE WATER TROUGHS.—Troughs for supplying locomotives with water while in motion have been introduced on the Pennsylvania Central—one at Derry and another near Johnstown. The troughs are eighteen inches wide, six inches deep and fifteen hundred feet long. The supply being turned on, a locomotive takes up at the rate of two thousand two hundred gallons per minute from each trough. Passenger trains between this city and Philadelphia will only stop at Altoona and Harrisburg.

LARCENY OF BRACELETS AND A GOLD PENN.—Rose Hartman made information at the Mayor's office charging Pat Shea and Celia Wester, of the Diamond, with the larceny of a pair of bracelets and a gold pen and holder of the value of $20. Shea was arrested and lodged in jail, and Celia Wester, whose name is Ryan, gave bail for her appearance when required. Before the time appointed for the hearing came around the prosecutrix concluded that information and the accused were discharged.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EXCURSION TO EUROPE.—It is stated that forty-nine names have been enrolled for the contemplated excursion to Europe of the Knights Templar of Allegheny county, and that they will be thoroughly equipped, and will travel through England, Ireland and Scotland, not as Sir Knights, but on the continuent as citizens, in a body.

THE WATER WORKS.—The pay roll of this department for November amounts to $5,221 62, but as the appropriation has been exhausted of course warrants are not being drawn. Nearly one half of the sum mentioned was for coal furnished.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—"Fritz" was witnessed by a great many people last night, who were delighted with Mr. Emmet's fine acting, singing and solo playing. Never has there been in this city such a rush to see a play as during the past few days to see "Fritz." It seems to be held in public favor, and would draw crowded houses for two weeks more. Only two matinee performances will be given by Mr. Emmet during his present engagement.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The usual crowd at this house last night gladdened the managerial treasury and was delighted with the performance given by the new company. Brown and Sanford's gymnasts of no mean skill, and their performances are startling in novelty and excellent in execution. The other members of the company satisfy the high standard of the house.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Drummer Boy" is a great card in itself, and when presented for the worthy object of securing funds for the relief of soldiers' widows and orphans, it does not fall of filling the house, and when it is given with such excellent effect, as by the performers now having it in hand, there is double reason for crowding the theater. At the close of the present presentation is the brilliant military display by military companies of the various cities. It is a good show in itself.

LAFAYETTE HALL.—A large and intelligent audience welcomed Dr. A. O'Leary last evening, and was both pleased and profited by his description of the wonderful collection of models of inventions in the Patent Office. While instruction is the end of the Doctor's address, it is so attractively presented that people overlook the fact that he is talking physic. He lectures to-night in Lafayette Hall.

LIBRARY HALL.—Theodore Thomas arrived in the city last evening with his celebrated orchestra, and will not fail to be on hand this evening to give a delicious treat to our music-loving people. It is now almost impossible to secure desirable seats in advance, and parties who have delayed in this matter will find it well to be on hand at the opening of the doors. The programme for this evening is a choice one, and affords excellent opportunity to test the high reputation of Mr. Rehlig's first-class forte player.

CITY HALL.—The fair of the Pennsylvania Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church will positively end to-night. All the elections will be terminated, and all the articles, for which chances have been taken, will be drawn for. There will be no auction, however, as the great store of useful articles has been marked down to the lowest living prices. Hot dinners and suppers will be served for the last time.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Court met, but owing to the fact that the city elections were being held, there was a slim attendance of jurors, suitors, and others. A number of remanets were disposed of, as follows.

George Crouch, indicted for nuisance, in not keeping Reynoldsville and Zollenopie plank road in good order, was acquitted, and the prosecutor, Thomas Graham, ordered to pay half the costs.

Gotlieb H. Blum, indicted for selling liquor without license, was declared not guilty.

Joseph Royston, charged with surety, on oath, George W. Glass, was dismissed, the prosecutor not appearing. The prosecutor was ordered to pay costs.

G. H. Sowers, indicted for false pretenses, was acquitted, and the prosecutor, J. K. Foster, ordered to pay costs.

Hugh Gelson found guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

In the case of Wm. N. Byers, charged with false pretense on oath of R. S. Marshand, Sr., a *nolle pros* was allowed on payment of costs by the prosecutor.

John Adley, charged with surety, on oath of Elizabeth Robinson, was ordered to pay costs and give bail to keep the peace.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

Com. vs. Douglass & Hall.
Com. vs. Charles Phillips.
Com. vs. Thomas Wilson.
Com. vs. Emma Cain.
Com. vs. Fred. Bauer and Hart.
Com. vs. Michael Doherty.
Com. vs. A. J. Donnelly.
Com. vs. Peter Hoffman.
Com. vs. Edward Kelly.
Com. vs. John D. Groves.
Com. vs. Benjamin Perry.
Com. vs. John Winterstein et al.
Com. vs. George Sproul.
Com. vs. Matilda Freund.
Com. vs. Jonathan Lowe.
Com. vs. Patrick O'Donnell.
Com. vs. John Cain.
Com. vs. Tim. McNamara.
Com. vs. Ellen McGirr.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The case of Leiblong vs. Riddle, Fogle & Co., for $5,000 damages, was called and continued from the November term.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

20. Pittsburgh Truss Co. vs. Replar.
21. Pittsburgh Truss Co. vs. Brahm.
27. Hamilton vs. Hall & Neff.
30. Boucher vs. Kaufman.
41. Dohrman et al vs. Kirtpatrick et al.
42. Lindsay vs. Tanner's executors.
44. Neal vs. Wilson's Executors.
46. McKenna vs. Fass.
48. Seitz's Administrator vs. Oxley et ux.
39. Waring & King vs. J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co.
53. Fulphensi vs. Lowe.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of McKee & Bros. vs. Duff, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

E Shriver ..... 260 | No opposition.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Republican.		Democrat.
Benjamin Schmidt	176	J B Epping *177

Common Council.

R H Smith	174	George McCoy	*182
Robert Watson	*204	J S shiffer	142

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Republican.		Citizen.
Jno. Chalcett	112	Jno. W. Riddle 205

Select Council.

W. C. Brown	236	A. D. Anderson	245
Christopher Miller	244	John Moore